

The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER



Volume XXV Number 6

JUNE, 1935

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Licensing Wool Dealers

A Study of the
Marketing of the 1934
Lamb Crop and the
1935 Situation

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS
ASSOCIATION
Salt Lake City, Utah

and the
NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING
CORPORATION
Boston, Mass.

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To the Wool Growers of the United States

A decorative graphic consisting of several vertical lines of varying heights, positioned to the left of the main text block.

From January, 1934, until the third week of April, 1935, the National as selling agent for a vast number of wool producers was forced to fight against a progressively lower world-wide wool market.

During this period, all primary wool markets faced a substantial carryover of old wool, and woolen and worsted manufacturers both here and abroad, through fear of further recessions in values, purchased only for their immediate requirements with the result fine wool declined 51%.

Since late in April of this year, the increased demand for wool by England, Japan, and Continental countries has been tremendous, and as wool advanced 20% abroad, it was reflected in our domestic wool market and caused a heavy covering movement by our American manufacturers, many of whom had sold cloth beyond their ability to manufacture from wool inventories then owned.

Sales of wool have been large and we feel sure present values can easily be maintained. There is no excessive amount of old wool anywhere in the world. Our domestic stock is only normal. Mills are consuming wool at a rapid rate and will continue to do so for many weeks to come.

We have confidence in our ability to market all wool consigned to us at present levels or somewhat higher values. Our sales organization has been augmented and improved and we solicit wool consignments from our old friends and all other wool growers with a belief we can serve you best.

National Wool Marketing Corporation

281 SUMMER STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

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- 1—The National is grower-owned and operated. It has no interests to serve other than those of its grower-customers.
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- 3—The volume of business handled by the National justifies the maintenance of a selling organization composed of men of high standing in the Wool Trade.
- 4—THE NATIONAL DOES NOT BUY OR SPECULATE IN WOOL FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT.
- 5—The National is amply financed and guarantees payment to the growers of all net returns resulting from the sale of their wool.
- 6—The National has established a reputation second to none for fair dealings with its mill customers.
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- 8—Orderly marketing through the National, if consistently followed through a term of years, will yield the best returns.

National Wool Marketing Corporation

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The NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

Official Organ of the
NATIONAL WOOL GROWERS ASSOCIATION
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NATIONAL WOOL MARKETING CORPORATION

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Editorial Comment on Sheep and Wool Affairs

A short item in this issue reports the result of one of the numerous minor undertakings of the National Wool Growers Association. By a long delayed adjustment of fill allowances at markets, freight bills on sheep from western states will be reduced in 1935 by considerably more than \$60,000. In a general livestock case a few years ago a scale of rates was secured that meant over \$150,000 per year to sheepmen of the range states.

The wool tariff is today almost wholly effective for growers. As far as the opinion of the growers approves, the association is working for establishment of better conditions and practices at the wool markets. Savings in expenses at the livestock markets have been obtained, which also could not possibly have been secured if there had not been a national organization to propose and press to action these things that save large amounts to every grower whether or not he is an association member.

The cost? Ridiculously small. The entire amount expended by the national organization in the last three years is less than the gain through the new rule of market weights. What to do? Pay your dues to your state association now. And tell the secretary to send the National Wool Growers Association its share of your check. Support is needed. Support your industry's organization, and support your own outfit.

Heavier rainfall in nearly all parts of the West brings back normal feed conditions. The problems of overstocking and range protection, which have so greatly worried the Forest Service and the Division of Grazing, now are less serious, and what needs to be done can be worked out deliberately, and therefore more equitably.

Wool and lamb markets are making progress in the direction of a normal state. In this we consider as normal, conditions which permit a decent profit to producers who handle their production and marketing economically and efficiently.

Debts must be abnormal at least until there have been several years of normal opportunity to secure net earnings.

The Supreme Court decision was a setback to the system of government-planned and controlled industrial affairs. Some good features of the N.R.A. undoubtedly will be retained through government agencies or through voluntary organization action by business groups.

It is not yet clear how the assertions of constitutional limitations will affect the idea of partially planned and controlled agriculture. Here, too,

much of what was attempted quickly by the government can and should be done by voluntary organization action. If it comes more slowly, it will also be more sure and lasting.

The sheep industry had not been taken into the A.A.A. planning ideas, either by the original law or by the amendments considered by the present session of the Congress. There has been serious misunderstanding on this point. Through other authority conveyed by the Agricultural Adjustment Act, a proposal of licensing wool dealers was under consideration after long study by the chosen representatives of the wool growers. The effect was only intended to be that of correcting some of the market abuses injurious to growers, such as were remedied at the livestock markets by the law of 1921.

What may finally be done will be in accordance with the judgment of the producers. An effort is being made to obtain more complete information as to existing practices and conditions in connection with the handling of consigned wools and some features of country buying. This effort has encountered strong opposition.

Summer state conventions of wool growers are the rule in Arizona, Colorado, and Wyoming. Local or special meetings are held in other states in summer months.

Summer Meetings Issues of high local importance and of national scope are up for consideration and action. More information is needed on each of them to insure intelligent and fair decision of policy.

There is the matter of obtaining more equitable conditions and practices in the wool markets, particularly for the growers who prefer to employ the consignment method. Only in fair markets and by holding the growers' interest first in price making can the greatest benefit be secured for those who Congress intended should receive it—the growers.

The future policies of distributing permits for forest grazing is still undecided. It is to be expected that term permits will be offered in 1936. Shall they be for five years or ten years? And what reservations for reductions shall be put into them? And what shall be the relation of property ownership to such permits as to permanency and number of stock grazed under them?

Another of many other matters requiring study and directly affecting the pocketbook of every sheepman is that of organization,—state and national. Shall the associations continue, or shall all but strictly local matters be left to chance and the mercy of other interests

highly organized and financed for proper selfish purposes?

It is essential that more dues-paying and committee-working members be secured. How shall the state organizations obtain them? The answer lies with you.

The Division of Grazing of the Department of the Interior is keeping its pledge of local rule by stockmen in administration of Taylor grazing districts. Advisory

Home Rule boards for most of the districts have been elected satisfactorily. Their first job is to determine which applicants are to receive grazing licenses, and term permits later, and how many head each permittee may run on the public

domain. The Director of Grazing rules on the applications of the members of the boards.

If the boards can rule fairly in the selection of permittees and the number each shall graze, the future work of establishing dates of use and methods of management should be easier. Of course the Director and the Secretary of the Interior have retained legal power to reject or change any decision or recommendation made by an advisory board. The first weeks of actual board operation will serve to show the real extent of home rule to be permitted and how well stockmen committees can do the work assigned them.

Public Domain Advisory Boards

ELECTION of members of advisory boards of Taylor Act grazing districts has been held in most states in the last two weeks.

No difficulties developed in connection with determination of what persons were entitled to vote. All those offering to vote were registered to show residence and number and class of livestock owned.

In several districts approval was voted for the plan of having owners of sheep divided into different groups, each group then electing its agreed number of members to the board. In these meetings attention was given to the location of the stockmen whose names were proposed to represent the group.

Cattlemen elected to the board were mainly selected with regard to residence and location of customary range. The question of size of ownership is not so important as in the case of sheep. In several districts precinct meetings were held to select cattle representatives.

The boards as now set up will proceed to act upon applications for the temporary grazing licenses which are to be issued for the first year, after which regular term permits are to be given. The boards also will have a good deal of authority in deciding dates for going on the ranges and for leaving, and in connection with other phases of management. One or two of the districts first organized have assessed holders of licenses to defray expense of range

riders to keep out unlicensed stock and for directing the movement of flocks and herds in accordance with the board's decisions.

Refunds Provided in St. Joe Stockyards Case

ANNOUNCEMENT was carried in the May issue of the National Wool Grower of the decision by a federal three-judge court setting aside the temporary injunction which the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company had previously secured against the operation of reduced yardage charges ordered into effect by the Secretary of Agriculture on May 4, 1934. It is now anticipated that the matter will be appealed to the Supreme Court by the stock yards company. In the meantime shippers to that market are assured that if the decision of the higher court upholds the Secretary's order of May 4, 1934, the difference between the lower rates prescribed in that order and the old rates that shippers have been paying at that market, will be refunded to them.

Recent information from the Bureau of Animal Industry is to the effect that when the Secretary of Agriculture was temporarily enjoined from establishing the lower rates, the stock yards company was required to post a bond of \$100,000 to protect the refunds to the shippers. At the present time, also, consideration is being given to the advisability of increasing that bond to insure sufficient protection during the additional time that will be required

for the Supreme Court appeal, if such is taken.

Taylor Act Amendments

THE House of Representatives passed the bill to amend the Taylor Act of 1934. The Public Lands Committee recommended three changes: (1) Removing any limit upon the area of the public domain that may be placed in grazing districts; (2) authorizing approximation of areas of unsurveyed school lands for the purpose of effecting exchanges of school lands; (3) removing limitation of area of lands to be leased because of being situated so as not to justify inclusion in a district; and (4) leaving selection of assistant grazing directors entirely in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior without civil service requirements.

On motion of Congressman Mott of Oregon it was voted to strike from the law the so-called McCarran clause, which prohibits denial of renewal of a permit "if such denial will impair the value of the grazing unit of the permittee, when such unit is pledged as security for any bona fide loan."

The amendments now are before a subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Public Lands. Senator Adams of Colorado is chairman of the subcommittee.

The McCarran clause was placed in the law last year by a group of western senators who will combat the proposal of the House for its elimination.

Licensing Wool Dealers

ON April 25 the Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration issued a notice to the effect that a series of hearings would be held at Boston and at eight western points from July 2 to August 5 in connection with a proposed plan for licensing wool dealers.

This action by Mr. Davis came in part through work done by a committee representing the National Wool Growers Association at Washington during March and April and carrying out the policy set forth in the resolution which was adopted at the Phoenix convention in the form of a report from the wool marketing committee. The language of that report which is concerned with the recent work of the committee is as follows:

Association Resolutions

We recognize that stabilization cannot be effected unless wool is properly merchandised, and that such merchandising can be done only through regulation of wool merchants and commission houses. We therefore recommend that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration aid and cooperate with the wool industry in working out and putting into effect a marketing agreement with license features, or perfecting some other effective marketing control.

We reiterate our stand of previous years that wool can be handled properly only when it has the undivided attention of the handler of the same, and in view of this fact, regulations should be prescribed which would not permit speculators and handlers of owned wool to take wool on consignment.

In view of the immediately approaching shearing period, we request the aid of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in appropriately providing loans to growers, pending the perfection of marketing control, to the end that the wool of the grower may be sold at not less than importing parity of wool.

* * *

The practice of the wool trade of the United States, as typified by the Boston Wool Trade Association, the National Wool Trade Association, Philadelphia Wool Trade Association, the San Francisco Wool Trade Association and other dealers, in charging uniform tag discounts for certain sections of the United States, thus not purchasing wool on its merits—we believe to be discriminating, and same constitutes collusion.

Therefore be it resolved, that we, the National Wool Growers Association in 70th annual convention assembled at Phoenix, Arizona, this 31st day of January, 1935, do hereby ask the Federal Trade Commission to investigate these trade practices in purchasing wool, charging uniform tag discounts, as we believe such uniform tag discounts constitute collusion among wool dealers.

The sixty-eighth annual convention, held in December, 1932, also adopted a resolution which said:

We instruct our national officers to seek the enactment of a federal law requiring wool merchants doing a commission business to be licensed and bonded under rules and regulations prescribed by the Department of Agriculture.

After a good deal of study and contact with governmental officials, the growers' committee found that the licensing of dealers was the best means available at this time for securing a part of the improvement in wool marketing practices called for by the convention resolutions.

The Outlook in January

At the time the wool growers met in convention in Phoenix, the outlook for 1935 wool prices was exceedingly dark. The unusually large carryover of 1934 wools was well known and was being used by buying interests to depress prices. The market was only moderately active and foreign prices were faltering. It was these conditions, combined with the commencement of shearing of 1935 wools and the extremely bad financial condition of the growers, that prompted the committee and the convention to recommend special financing arrangements to prevent the debacle that seemed imminent.

During a good part of May the wool market situation improved rapidly. The fears of January and February have been largely removed, though it is impossible to foresee what may develop before growers have received returns on their clips of this year. It must be expected that bad wool market conditions will occur in the future as in the

past, though they can be partially prevented and made less severe by establishing practices at the market to give greater stability and security to growers who dispose of their clips either through home sales or consignment.

Committee Work

On reaching Washington the growers' committee called on senators and congressmen of the western states, all of whom advised that ample authority for financial assistance or for marketing plans had already been granted by Congress to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Though numerous visits were made to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation officials, no assurance of loans or any form of financial assistance in stabilizing the market could be obtained. Secretary Wallace and other directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation stated that guaranteed loans at the open market price, such as had been afforded cotton and corn producers, could only be made for commodities having an exportable surplus and for which programs for curtailment of production were in effect.

Mr. Chester C. Davis, administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, was found to be familiar with agricultural and livestock affairs in the western states and to appreciate the position confronting the wool growing industry. Officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration advised that over fifty other agricultural commodities had obtained marketing agreements with much benefit to price conditions. As reported in the April Wool Grower, the wool dealers were unwilling to cooperate in such an arrangement and that plan was necessarily abandoned. It has not since been considered by the committee.

Subsequently, and as a last resort

in the attempt to obtain some degree of assistance and protection against the impending situation, as well as to effect some permanent improvement, it was felt that some form of licensing system could be quickly brought into action and probably without controversy. After further study along this line there was developed a tentative licensing plan which will be up for consideration at the forthcoming hearings.

It must be understood that this licensing system now up for discussion is not dependent upon or connected with amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the broadening of the licensing powers of the Secretary of Agriculture. Licenses such as now proposed for wool are wholly within the provisions of the original act as it became law early in 1933. However, under the present law any licensing or other action that might be taken by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration could not remain effective if wool prices should advance materially. The law announced the period of 1909-1914 as one for computing prices on agricultural commodities which it was the policy of the administration to have restored. In the case of wool, however, that particular period was one of low prices, which would be wholly unsatisfactory at present. Consequently the committees of Congress that have been considering changes in the Agricultural Adjustment Act have inserted a provision that in any consideration of wool matters, prices shall be considered in relation to the prevailing average during the years 1919 to 1929 inclusive.

Points Misunderstood

Some confusion exists as to the relation of wool to a series of amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act which were drafted in congressional committees. It has been asserted that the changes in the law as proposed in a bill (H.R. 8052) reported by the House Committee on Agriculture would make wool a basic commodity, subject to

production control and that it would authorize imposition of a processing tax. These ideas are entirely erroneous, as no language having such effect was even discussed at Washington or suggested for putting into the law.

Effect of License Plan

The licensing plan can be considered and weighed so far as its effect upon dealers or growers is concerned in the light of three provisions which are contained in Article V of the tentative draft. This article is entitled "Unfair Practices and Charges." It refers to twelve practices, any one of which would be considered as a violation of the license. On eight of these provisions regarding unfair practices, a practical agreement was reached in March, 1934, at a joint meeting of the representatives of the National Wool Growers Association and the National Wool Trade Association. At that time the trade had been notified by the N.R.A. that they must submit fair trade practice provisions to be included in the Wool Trade Code. However, the N.R.A. officials decided, or were persuaded, to drop the fair trade practice features of the wool code, and nothing has ever been put into effect along that line.

There were three points upon which the dealers' and growers' code committee did not come to full agreement and which now appear in Article V of the tentative draft of the proposed licensing plan, as practices that would not be permitted. They are as follows:

2. To solicit or accept wool or mohair on consignment if such person buys and/or sells wool or mohair for his or its own account or has an interest as partner, stockholder, agent, employee, affiliate or subsidiary with or in any other person who or which buys and/or sells wool or mohair for his or its own account.

6. To deduct an arbitrary flat discount for tags or other off-sorts without reference to the actual condition of such wool or mohair.

9. To demand and/or receive selling charges in excess of those fixed, from time to time, by the Secretary.

Section 2 of the fair trade practice provisions, printed above, would

prohibit any firm or concern from doing a commission business in wool at the same time as engaged in speculation.

It seems unreasonable to expect that a house handling wool on consignment can devote itself primarily and altogether to serving its consignor clients while at the same time it is selling wool which it owns and which was purchased for the purpose of reselling at a profit. While such a practice prevails, many wool houses, and some of them of high character and standing, find themselves in a position, at certain times, of trying to buy on the lowest possible basis in the West and at the same time being supposed to sell consigned wools as high as possible to manufacturers who came into the market. This situation necessarily arises under the present plan at shearing time every year. At other times too it militates very seriously against the interest of consigning growers.

Sales of Consignments

In the fall of 1934 and the early part of 1935, foreign and American wool markets were declining quite steadily and seriously. Many of the wool concerns doing business at Boston and elsewhere in this country had considerable amounts of wool which they had purchased and larger amounts which were being handled on consignment. A report submitted in January by part of the concerns at Boston showed that sales had been made quite freely from owned wool. Probably some of these were made at a loss. At the same time consigned wools were being sold at a much slower rate and a large part of them were sold later on a lower market than that which prevailed during the period of selling of wools handled on speculation by the same houses. In April of this year the Wool and Mohair Advisory Committee of the Farm Credit Administration requested the approved consignees to furnish a statement of sales made from owned wool, free consignments, and government-financed wools. These figures have never been submitted.

Prohibition of the practice of simultaneously acting as public consignee and as a speculator has been effected in most other commodities which are handled largely in interstate commerce. By the passage of the Securities Exchange Act by Congress last year, brokers are forbidden from dealing for their own account in securities which they also are buying or selling for their customers at a commission charge.

The Livestock Exchange at Denver has the following rule:

No member of this exchange carrying on a livestock commission business or any of his employees shall be permitted to speculate in any livestock on this market.

The exchanges at Omaha, Kansas City, and many of the other markets have similar rules.

Opponents of the licensing plan have offered the argument that the present proposals would remove the growers' cash market by doing away entirely with wool speculating concerns. There is no real ground for expecting any such result from the enforcement of the licensing system. It can be expected that around 50 per cent of the present concerns will elect to confine themselves to consignment operations, and the others adhere to speculation. With one half or more of the American clip handled at the markets by houses not interested in speculation, a more stable price condition could be expected to result. Growers who preferred to sell would be free to do so and would have access to a sufficiently large number of houses to permit active competition. In fact, it is hard to see how growers could secure anything but benefits from a licensing plan which the Secretary of Agriculture has offered for consideration.

Discounts and Charges

Section 6 of the proposed article on fair trade practices would discontinue the plan, which has become quite general, of making one per cent discounts for tags, and other discounts for bucks, etc., in a uniform way and without regard to the difference in the clips now subject to such deductions.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL

National Ram Sale

Will Be Held

AUGUST 27-28, 1935

At North Salt Lake, Utah

Under the Management of the National Wool Growers Association

As Always: The Tops of the
Best Flocks of All Breeds

ENTRIES CLOSE JULY 31

All Entries Subject to Approval and Accepted Only from Members, in Good Standing, of State Wool Growers' Associations.

Catalog Ready August 10

Section 9 deals wholly with charges for consignment service. For years a great many growers have complained that the two cents per pound on original bag wool and two and one-half cents on graded clips was too high a charge for the handling of consignments. The license plan as now proposed would give the Secretary of Agriculture power to determine fair and reasonable charges in the light of full study and investigation of the character and necessities of the service rendered. This is exactly the procedure now in effect for charges for stockyards service and commission men's

sales service. The present Secretary has made reductions in livestock commission charges averaging 25 per cent. These reductions have been delayed in many cases by resort to the limit of legal entanglements, but it has not been argued that the lower rates have impaired the quality of the service. There is no probability that the Department of Agriculture would reduce wool selling charges unfairly to the licensees, though it is probable that they would be reduced from their present level sufficiently to give material benefit to growers who consign.

A bill for amendment of the

Agricultural Adjustment Act was submitted by the House Committee on Agriculture on May 15. The same bill was discussed in the Senate on May 27. Both branches of Congress decided that the measure should be redrafted to avoid the kind of objections that caused the Supreme Court to reject the National Recovery Act, and also to make changes in the original Agricultural Adjustment Act.

There are no grounds for constitutional objections to the exercise of power to license for the purpose of establishing fair trade practices. The power of the Secretary of Agricul-

ture to do this at the livestock markets was settled by a Supreme Court decision. It has been reported, however, that the Agricultural Adjustment Administration may now abandon its licensing and fair trade practice work if it should be decided to discontinue price control activities. When this issue of the Wool Grower was placed on the press, no official announcement had been made of any change in the dates of hearings on wool dealers' licenses, or in respect to other future procedure under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, though it is possible that the announced hearings may need to be postponed.

Since the trade agreement negotiations with Canada are still in the early stages, it is not possible at this time to make any definite statement concerning the possible effects the proposed trade agreement with Canada will have on our imports. When completed it is believed, however, that by a mutual reduction of the commercial barriers existing between the two countries the increased flow of trade will be beneficial to Canada and the United States. The purpose of the trade agreements program is, by restoring our foreign trade, to reduce unemployment, increase purchasing power, and improve the general economic conditions in this country.

Very truly yours,

For the Secretary of State:
Francis B. Sayre
Assistant Secretary.

Reciprocal Trade Agreements and Favored Nations

WHEN the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Bill was before the Senate Finance Committee one year ago, there was much discussion of its relation to forty-seven treaties which the United States has with other countries, agreeing to give to the exports of each tariff treatment equally as favorable as that accorded to any other country. The National Wool Growers Association then argued that this situation made it certain that the lowering of an import duty under any particular trade agreement with another nation would automatically offer the same new rate to the world.

The proclamation of the Belgian-United States trade agreement contained language that seemed to suggest that some countries having favored-nation treaties might not be allowed to enjoy tariff reductions granted in any particular agreement.

When it was announced that negotiations with Canada were under way with a view to reaching a trade agreement, the National Wool Growers Association asked the State Department whether, in the event of lowering the duty on Canadian wool, Australia and South America would be permitted to ship wool to

the United States under the rates applicable to Canada. The reply of the State Department is as follows:

May 23, 1935

National Wool Growers Association
Sirs:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of March 9, 1935, in regard to the possible effects that may result from the proposed trade agreement with Canada when completed. You inquire whether duty reductions granted to Canada will be applicable to the same products when imported into the United States from New Zealand or Argentina.

In regard to the generalization of concessions, you are informed that in carrying out the policy of no discrimination expressed in the Trade Agreements Act, the President has instructed the Secretary of the Treasury to extend our minimum tariff rates only provisionally to certain countries which discriminate against American trade but with which trade agreement negotiations are in progress or to which the United States is bound under existing treaties to accord most-favored-nation treatment in respect of customs duties. Countries which are not now discriminating seriously, if at all, against American commerce are assured continued enjoyment of the benefits of duties proclaimed under trade agreements so long as they continue to accord the United States fair and equitable treatment. I enclose a copy of the press release issued by the Department of State on April 1, 1935, in regard to the policy of generalization of concessions.

The release mentioned by Secretary Sayre reads in part as follows:

In conformity with this policy, reductions in duties proclaimed under trade agreements with foreign countries will be extended immediately to the like articles of all countries in return for non-discriminatory treatment of American commerce. Such proclaimed duties may be characterized as our minimum duties. They will be withheld only from those countries which discriminate substantially against American trade, with due regard to trade agreement negotiations now in progress and with scrupulous observance of our obligations under existing treaties or agreements to accord most-favored-nation treatment as long as such obligations remain in force. To such countries, a standing offer is extended to accord to them the benefit of our minimum rates, or, in the case of those countries which receive them at once by virtue of trade agreement negotiations or conversations now in progress or by virtue of our obligations under existing treaties or agreements, to insure to them the continued enjoyment of our minimum rates, if they agree not to discriminate or in fact cease to discriminate against American trade in respect of all forms of trade control measures, including exchange control and other measures not specifically dealt with in existing treaties or agreements in force with such countries.

Section 338 of the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Law of 1930 empowered the President to increase duties on imports from countries discriminating against American commerce. While possible, it is highly improbable that any president would use this provision on discrimination to exclude any country from the benefit of lowered duties granted by the United States to any other country under the Act of 1934.

All of the dangerous possibilities charged against the reciprocal trade agreement plan when it was before Congress still exist. It is fortunate that so few treaties have been made. And it is surprising that so little has been done under the 1934 law in view of the administration claims made as to the value of the new law in restoring our foreign trade.

SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City—August 27-28

Arizona Wool Growers' Convention, Flagstaff—July 9-10

Wyoming Wool Growers' Convention, Laramie—July 30-31-August 1

California Wool Growers' Convention, San Francisco—November 21-22

International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago—November 30-December 7

Dispersal of Famous English Hampshire Flock

EXECUTORS of the estate of the late M. G. Goldsmith of Manor Farm, Clanfield, Portsmouth, England, have announced that on July 18 of this year the entire flock of Hampshire Down Sheep of Manor Farm will be sold without reserve. This is the celebrated Blendworth Flock No. 17 and one of the oldest flocks of the breed. It was established over 70 years ago and built up with great care and skill by the late Mr. Goldsmith and his father before him. During the past ten years, Blendworth sheep have won over 150 prizes at open shows.

Several importations have been made from the Goldsmith flock to the United States and the strain runs through many of the Hampshire flocks of the West today.

At the dispersal sale of this flock, there will be offered 156 two-tooth ewes, 140 four-tooth ewes, 110 six-tooth ewes, 130 full-mouth ewes, 150 ewe lambs and 70 ram lambs.

Results of the California Ram Sale

AN average of \$33.06 was made on the 1545 rams sold at the fifteenth annual ram sale of the California Wool Growers Association, which was held at Sacramento on May 22 and 23. In the 1934 sale the average was \$34.12 on 1456 rams.

While the general average of this year's sale was slightly lower than that of 1934, the blackfaced rams, 1106 altogether, piled up a score of \$34.49, which was 13 per cent greater than the average made in that division of the sale last year. Rambouillets did not fare so well, with the average on 201 head at \$24.87, as against \$51.18 in 1934.

The top of the sale was \$350 paid by D. E. Kelliher of Eugene, Calif., for a two-year-old imported Suffolk ram entered by T. L. Patrick of Ilderton, Ont., Canada. Mr. Kelliher purchased another Suffolk entry of Mr. Patrick's at \$175. In the Hampshire sales the high spot was \$205, for which C. Harold Hopkins of Davis, Calif., secured a ram consigned by Jesse Loader of Wendell, Idaho. Dr. E. E. Brownell of San Francisco took a Hampshire ram consigned by R. W. Hogg & Sons of Salem, Oregon, at \$135. There were also included in the Hampshire sales one at \$105, and two at \$100.

Bullard Bros. of Woodland, Calif., sold the two highest priced Rambouillets, one going at \$125 to C. W. Cook of Hayward, Calif., and the other at \$100 to Chas. A. Kimble of Hanford, Calif.

A total of 130 ewes went through the sale ring at an average price of \$21.60 and included 106 Hampshires at an average of \$23.11, 20 Suffolk ewe lambs at \$15.50, and 4 Dorsets at \$11.

The averages for all the breeds entered in the sale have been recorded as follows:

BREED	NUMBER	AVERAGE PRICE
Hampshires	849	\$34.34
Suffolks	89	41.64
Suffolk cross	142	33.43
Shropshires	3	65.83
Southdowns	37	27.54
Rambouillets	201	24.87
Romeldales	100	41.77
Corriedales	86	26.18
Dorsets	3	25.00

Large Saving Through Fill Allowances

A SAVING of over \$60,000 a year to sheepmen will be effected as a result of efforts of the National Wool Growers Association to have railroads authorize fill allowances for sheep, lambs, and goats similar to those permitted for cattle.

For a long time the railroads have made deductions in freight charges on cattle to cover weight gains due to feeding and watering after arrival of the stock at market destination, but full weights were used in assessing freight charges on sheep and lamb shipments. The sheepmen's organization brought this matter before the railroads several years ago and last fall the Omaha Livestock Exchange was instrumental in having the question reopened. After persistent work on the part of Mr. Charles E. Blaine, traffic counsel, all of the railroads in the western district have published tariffs authorizing fill allowances on sheep, lambs, and goats ranging from 150 to 250 pounds per single-deck car and from 300 to 500 pounds per double deck, depending upon the length of time from the last feeding point. These allowances are made when the sheep are weighed after they have been fed and watered upon arrival. Shippers, however, have the option of having their stock weighed immediately upon arrival at the market, that is before feeding and watering, and having their freight charges based on those weights.

While some of the railroads authorized these fill allowances for sheep and lambs as early as January of this year, they have been effective on all lines of the western district since June 3.

Are You Helping With the Wool Program?

ASSOCIATED Wool Industries, as you know, is a composite organization of manufacturers, dealers, and producers which has for its sole object the advancement of wool. On funds largely provided by the dealers and manufacturers, the association has already launched the publicity program for wool. The producers' proportion of the necessary capital to carry on this work is being collected by dealers and cooperative marketing associations, and consists of 10 cents on each bag of wool sold or consigned. To make such deductions from growers' sales accounts, the dealer or cooperative must have specific authorization to do so.

So be sure to sign the card presented by the purchaser of your wool which makes you a member of

Associated Wool Industries and pledges your financial support of the wool promotion program at the rate of 10 cents a bag.

This plan for raising the growers' share of the wool campaign money was incorporated in resolutions passed at several of the state conventions last winter and also in one adopted at the annual meeting of the National Wool Growers Association at Phoenix in January.

Investments in work of this kind always bring good returns, and such returns are doubly sure when the program is in the hands of an organization devoting all of its time and all of its efforts solely to advancing the use of wool. With the experienced and efficient staff of Associated Wool Industries, introduced to producers briefly in the May issue of the Wool Grower, active, we venture to say, more than the allotted seven or eight hours a day on behalf of wool, accomplishments must be great.

The general plan for wool promotion has been outlined in previous issues of the Wool Grower. A division of that plan was to introduce or establish wool as a year-round fabric, especially in women's wear. This part of the program is gaining good momentum at present. Over ten million consumers are to be shown the smartness and desirability of woollen apparel at this season of the year through the fashion sections of newspapers over the country, in which pictures of such attractive models as are shown on this page will do their part.

Then from the fashion centers of New York, the word is going forward that wool is just the thing for summer wear. We quote from a recent talk by Minna Hall Carothers, publicity director of Associated



Washable flannel skirt and wool twin sweater set in matching shade in a smart spectator sports ensemble.

Wool Industries, on May 13, from New York:

The present budget problem with which we are all faced, makes it important for the American woman to think in terms of an all season or all year material—one that has fashion value, wearing qualities, fabric style and comfort. It is most natural then, considering the increasing trend toward wool for summer wear, and the interesting style predictions for the fall, that women throughout the country, in their summer and fall shopping, will think in terms of wool. * * *

Today the vast production of American mills that make wool fabrics, together with the lowered cost of manufacture over olden days and the improvement in dyes, all make wool a product within the pocketbook of the average woman, without detracting one iota from its quality, richness and fashion possibilities. Whether for travel, for which it is ideal, for sportswear—where it is indispensable—for smart daytime occasions, where sheer woollens step into their very orbit—wool—rich, durable and distinctive, is the perfect fabric.

A most important point to remember when one's appearance and comfort is at stake is the fact that wool will keep one cool in summer too, just as it protects one from the cold in winter. Most people do not realize this, as they have been accustomed to wearing wool mostly in winter time. To be exact, wool is an insulator, and if you will try out this theory this summer by wearing some of the new sheer wool



Self check light weight woollen swagger coat with taffeta bow tie at neck, in a town and country summer sports style.

fabrics, which are light in weight, I know you will be grateful for this hint and for the consequent comfort and health protection that will ensue. In many tropical countries this fact has long been realized, and wool has been worn in the heat of the day because of its moisture absorbing properties. Then too, the Arabs have their white flowing robes made of wool as a protection from the burning desert heat at noonday, and the sudden after-sundown chills. * * *

Of course, in thinking about wool these days, who would fail to think of knitting—that interesting home and porch activity that is sweeping the country. In addition to its creative value, it has such a definite effect in helping concentration and nerve control on the part of the knitter, that it is perhaps one of the most constructive forces in a modern woman's daily life. Because of the investment in both time and money which the home knitter must of necessity make to produce a garment, isn't it important to think of knitting in terms of wool yarn? Thus you have something for long time wear, rather than a seasonal proposition, and the effort and money you have invested are justified. Think it over, and I feel sure you will agree with this suggestion. Wool yarns today offer many possibilities for ensemble costumes of smartness, suited to both indoor and street wear. Novelty weaves in yarn are available, and the manufacturers of yarn are doing so much of a helpful nature through the department stores, with fashion shows and instruction books that the subject of knitting is made very simple. Hardly a department store today that will not teach you the art of knitting, and help you with the making of your costume. * * *

To increase the length of the season for wool dresses for women is only one part of the program. Putting tropical worsteds over for the use of the male population, and stimulating interest in wool for home knitting, bathing suits, knitted outerwear, men's hosiery, neckties, nightclothes, sheets, draperies and upholstery, men's shirts, women's cruise wear and children's wear are a few of the other ideas for wool promotion.

It must be remembered that the campaign is not for a day, nor a week, nor a month, but a continuous one. Associated Wool Industries will be planning to keep wool before the public at just the right moments and in just the right ways throughout the year.

But all this can't be done without money, and the growers should put up their share.

Lamb Prices Out of Line

LAMB prices are still out of line with cattle and hogs. Cattle selling below \$10 are merely fleshy feeders, light stockers making \$8.50 to \$9.50. Hogs, tax included, cost packers around \$12.25 per hundred, part of which is paid growers in the shape of bounty, although the fact is now generally recognized that the tax is deducted from the market price. This price disparity can only be explained on the theory that lamb production has been maintained at normal on a tonnage basis, while that of beef has been sharply reduced and pork production has been cut in half. That the three branches of the market have been violently and illogically out of line for months past is a statement not open to serious contradiction.

June will furnish a test, probably disclosing underlying strength. Other meats, especially pork, are in short production. Finished cattle have been closely marketed and the winter accumulation of hog product is being rapidly effaced from supply. Lamb is essentially a summer meat and will get more action as the season works along. Unfortunately it is not susceptible to cure or adapted to sausage manufacture, a preparation packers are pushing vigorously. Poultry is now about the costliest food on the list, although decidedly popular.

Consumers are paying high, if not excessive prices for inferior beef, the superior article being outside their purchasing scope. Bulk of the lamb going into distributive channels grades good to choice, a superior article to heifer and cow beef selling at \$7.50 to \$8.50 per hundred, or close to a parity with lambs. Dairymen have cashed the major portion of their spring veal crops, good calves having advanced to a \$9 to \$10 basis. There is no logical or explainable reason why lamb should be about the lowest cost quality meat on the list, and as the line between excess and adequate volume is finely drawn tipping the scales on the opposite side may act benefi-

cially. Everything else vended at the stock yards that is convertible into human food is selling so much higher than at the corresponding period of 1934 that lamb is radically out of line. Further enhancement of wool prices will furnish a prop, as the recent comatose period in that market was played up as one of the major reasons for relatively cheap lambs.

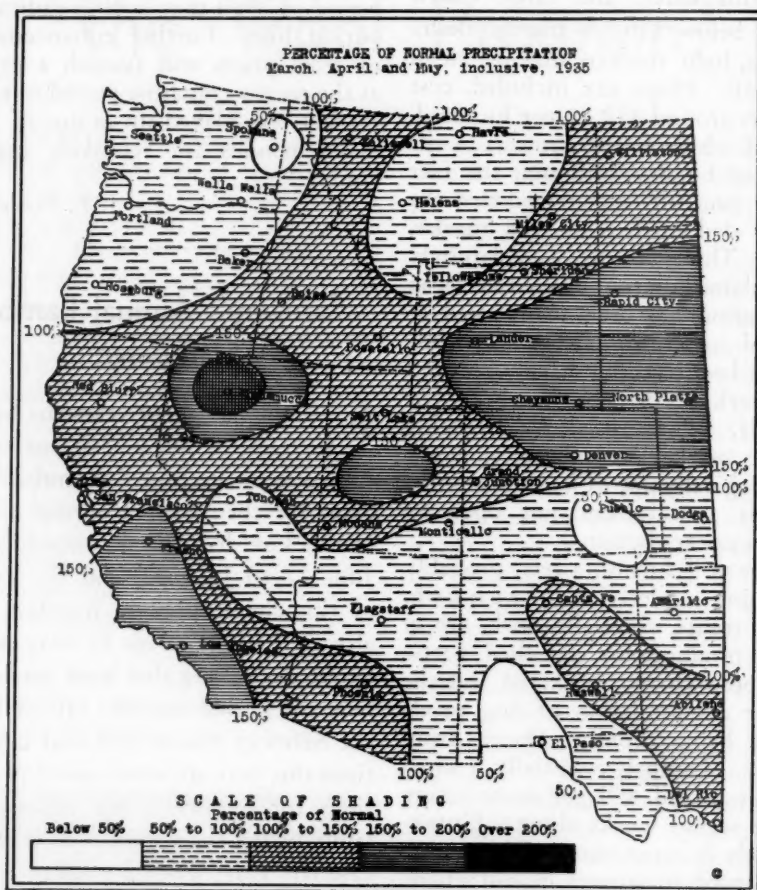
J. E. Poole.

Safeway's Annual Lamb Campaign

FOR the last three years the Safeway Stores, Inc., have put on a special week in June for lamb. The dates for their fourth annual event of this kind have been announced as June 17 to June 22, and the stores of this chain, 1937 in number, are already making plans to have their lamb sales during that week establish new and higher records. Officials of the Safeway system feel that conditions this year are much more propitious for moving a big volume of lamb during their week than was the case last year, when a total of 449,917 pounds of lamb, or about 12,700 carcasses was sold.

Keen competition between the local stores and the districts of the Safeway chain always arises in their special merchandising weeks, which naturally makes for the success of the event and good returns to the producers. Sheepmen over the territory of the Safeway Stores, which includes Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, Arkansas, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma, Virginia, and Maryland, and the District of Columbia, should be as helpful as possible in making this fourth annual lamb week top all previous efforts of the Safeway chain.

Rainfall Record for the Spring Months



THE spring precipitation (during the last three months) has been above normal at more than half the first order weather stations in the western range states, nearly one fourth of the stations having more than 150 per cent of the normal moisture for the period. The best conditions in this respect for the spring as a whole are over northern Nevada (Winnemucca had 221 per cent of normal), middle Utah, the southeastern half of Wyoming, the northeastern half of Colorado, and the western portions of South Dakota and Nebraska (North Platte 199 per cent). But conditions are almost as good in the rest of Utah, especially the northern portion, most of New Mexico, the bulk of Idaho, and California as a whole.

Northern Nevada had excesses of moisture in March, April and May in most counties, though April was the wettest month; April was also the wettest month in California. The slight spring excesses in many other sections, however, were chiefly the result of an unusually wet May, which leaves the areas almost if not entirely as well off as some areas having more moisture for the spring as a whole; these areas comprise much of Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Texas, and the western parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas. On the other hand, May was the dry month in much of Montana, the eastern portions of Washington and Oregon, California generally, parts of Idaho, far western Wyoming; and the Texas panhandle

was dry, that is, had subnormal precipitation in both April and May. A little less than one-half the weather stations have had excesses of precipitation for the past six months.

Precipitation on Western Livestock Ranges During March, April and May, 1935, With Departures from Normal, for Three Months, and for Six Months (in Inches)

	Normal 3-Months' Precipitation	Actual 3-Months' Precipitation	Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) in 3 Months	Excess (+) or Deficiency (-) in 6 Months
Washington—				
Seattle	7.30	6.13	-1.17	+0.80
Spokane	3.75	1.76	-1.99	+0.29
Walla Walla	4.53	3.61	-0.92	-3.12
Oregon—				
Portland	8.97	8.37	-0.60	-1.83
Pendleton	3.75	3.71	-0.04	-1.66
Baker City	3.74	3.65	-0.09	-2.64
Roseburg	7.48	6.20	-1.28	+1.26
California—				
Redding	9.59	11.22	+1.63	-0.22
San Francisco	5.55	5.77	+0.22	+0.55
Fresno	2.97	5.13	+2.16	+5.15
Los Angeles	4.27	7.53	+3.26	+3.35
Nevada—				
Winnemucca	2.68	5.91	+3.23	+3.53
Reno	1.91	2.73	+0.82	-0.95
Tonopah	1.39	0.83	-0.56	+0.22
Arizona—				
Phoenix	1.20	1.62	+0.42	+3.69
Flagstaff	4.97	4.30	-0.67	-1.31
New Mexico—				
Santa Fe	3.01	3.80	+0.79	+0.03
Roswell	2.72	3.34	+0.62	-0.50
Texas—				
Amarillo	5.33	3.76	-1.57	-2.22
Abilene	7.96	8.54	+0.58	+1.13
Del Rio	5.39	7.90	+2.51	+2.16
El Paso	0.95	0.33	-0.62	-0.98
San Angelo	5.93	6.36	+0.43	-0.24
Montana—				
Helena	4.20	2.50	-1.70	-2.56
Kalispell	3.21	4.03	+0.82	-0.15
Havre	3.54	3.53	-0.01	-0.08
Miles City	4.22	3.51	-0.71	-1.77
Williston, N. D.	3.95	3.98	+0.03	-0.36
Idaho—				
Boise	3.96	4.60	+0.64	-0.85
Pocatello	4.26	5.69	+1.43	+0.57
Utah—				
Salt Lake City	5.95	7.92	+1.97	+1.61
Fillmore	4.97	8.07	+3.10	+2.96
Modena	2.71	3.70	+0.99	+1.08
Castle Dale	1.66	3.21	+1.55	+1.04
Monticello	3.94	2.83	-1.11	-1.71
Wyoming—				
Yellowstone	5.39	4.79	-0.60	-2.40
Sheridan	5.73	5.86	+0.13	-0.93
Lander	5.51	9.33	+3.82	+3.87
Cheyenne	5.44	9.16	+3.72	+3.13
Rapid City, S. D.	6.56	10.74	+4.18	+3.92
No. Platte, Neb.	5.70	10.88	+5.18	+4.64
Colorado—				
Denver	5.31	9.25	+3.94	+3.88
Pueblo	4.50	2.16	-1.34	-1.98
Grand Junction	2.40	2.62	+0.22	+0.22
Dodge City, Kan.	5.72	5.27	-0.45	-0.87

Around the Range Country

WESTERN TEXAS

The month has been too cool for the usual growth of range grass, and most of the time moisture was needed. Only light rains have occurred over most of the territory, and more is needed. Heavier rains occurred in the San Angelo, Sonora and Lubbock regions, and towards Clarendon and Canadian, still heavier amounts, being entirely satisfactory thereabouts. At Amarillo the May precipitation was only slightly below normal. Most livestock is fair to good, but there is comparatively little left in the region.

Goldthwaite

The rain came late this season. We have more weeds than grass, however, and will have to have more rain to make grass (May 26).

Most of our old ewes have been sold. Our sheep and lambs are doing very well.

Sheep shearing is going at a good rate, with the shearers getting 8 cents per head and paying their own board. Blade men receive 5 cents.

Wool is bringing 25 cents here now. A 3 per cent discount is made for tags, etc. Not so much consignment is being done this year.

We have paid a \$50.00 bounty on coyotes and they are just about cleaned up.

J. A. Curtis

Lampasas

We have good pasture here (June 1) and plenty of rain. It has been better than for the past three years.

Not over 5 per cent of our range ewes died last winter. We have more lambs saved per 100 ewes than last year, but we had fewer ewes to lamb.

With the shearers paying their board, they receive 8 cents per head, and blade men receive 5 cents.

Although 21 cents is the price now being paid for this year's wool, as much as 25 cents has been paid.

W. O. Daniels

Oglesby

Although we now have plenty of rain (May 28), we lost about half of our grass due to the drouth last summer and fall.

THE notes on weather conditions, appearing under the names of the various states in Around the Range Country, are furnished by J. Cecil Alter of the U. S. Weather Bureau and based upon reports and publications for the month of May.

The Wool Grower welcomes and desires communications from interested readers in any part of the country for this department of the Wool Grower and also invites comment and opinions upon questions relating to the sheep industry and of importance and significance to wool growers.

We lost about 10 or 15 per cent of range ewes last winter. Lambing has been about the same as in 1934.

Twenty-four cents has been paid on wool of a fair grade and light shrinkage. Due to so much spring rain, the wool is very pretty and clean. Not so much wool is being consigned this year as last.

High Davis & Son

San Angelo

We have had wonderful rains over almost all of the ranch country (June 6). There are a few sections that have not had very much but still enough to start green things coming. Other sections have been nearly flooded. We have not had an excess, but have had enough to give things a good boost and we are probably assured of grass for the balance of the summer. We hope, of course, that it continues in a moderate way so as to put the range back in excellent condition for the winter.

E. S. Mayer.

ARIZONA

Cold weather prevailed, with many frosty nights over the higher northern portion. This tended to retard the growth and development of forage plants and browse; and the need for rain in some sections tended to further retard the production of forage. However, there has been enough feed for livestock where livestock were located; and range animals are largely moving northward for the summer. Water supplies are ample. Livestock are mostly in good condition.

NEW MEXICO

Most of the month was abnormally cold though one or two warm spells were noted. Showers occurred fairly generally, but not as much as needed in some sections. The northeastern and eastern drouth sections benefited most by these rains. Forage has made satisfactory advancement as a rule, and livestock have done very well nearly everywhere. Ranges over the eastern plains show a marked improvement, but ranges in the south-central and southwestern portion are very much in need of rain.

Dunlap

In April conditions on the range were poor. On May 3 and 4 we had a good two inches of moisture. What turf we have alive is looking good and prospects for feed on the summer range are good. We will have to stock lighter, however, on account of the reduced amount of grass.

I believe our death loss in range ewes during the winter was about 10 per cent. Due to the snow we had this spring, we lost about 25 per cent of our lambs.

Some wool has been sold at from 14 to 20 cents.

We have a few more coyotes than we had last year and all of them have learned to kill sheep.

Sheepmen in this section have not been able to reduce their cost of production. The range is poor, herds are smaller, and we need more feed.

W. O. Dunlap, Jr.

San Mateo

The weather here was a little too cold up to the 20th of May, but the grass is the best we have had in several years at this time (June 7).

We had about a ten per cent death loss in range ewes last winter. Our lambing this year is better than it was last.

Coyotes are more troublesome this year.

Fernandez Company.

COLORADO

Abnormally cold weather prevailed everywhere and throughout the month. Showers occurred frequently and generally, being heaviest in eastern portions. The Platte Valley had the best rains, but the Arkansas Valley had enough to break the drouth at least temporarily. Ranges have done fairly well over the western portion, where the weather was warmer, and more favorable for shearing and lambing. Alfalfa is making excellent progress in the Arkansas Valley. Cattle are in fair condition. A few cattle and sheep losses occurred.

Amy

Our winter loss was very light. We had a fine, warm, open winter. The grass was short but rich.

But we had a very, very hard April and May, with no grass, no hay, and cake at \$45.00 a ton. We had two bad storms and then five weeks of cold, wet, cloudy weather. I do not believe the average lamb crop is over 75 per cent of normal. This was the coldest, wettest May we have had in 25 years.

I have not talked with my neighbors, as I have stayed at home trying to save my lambs. My boys tell me the neighbors' loss is heavy.

We will shear about the middle of June.

I surely like to read your paper, and especially "Around the Range Country."

J. O. Carpenter.

NEVADA

Temperatures were seasonable, without especially cold spells; and most of the state, more especially the northern portion, has had ample moisture for ranges. As a consequence livestock have done pretty well on comparatively good ranges. The last week was warm, and vegetation made an excellent showing. There is plenty of feed on the ranges in most sections occupied by livestock. The mountain snow line is high.

UTAH

Subnormal temperatures and cloudy skies through much of the month retarded the growth of browse and range forage, as well as meadows and farm pastures. As a consequence livestock continued only fair most of the time, wanting forage, and many being on feed. But later in the month cattle were leaving for spring and summer ranges with plenty of feed, and were making satisfactory gains. While the weather was cool, it was not frosty or freezing sufficient to destroy shorn sheep, and this shearing work progressed rather favorably. Precipitation in northern Utah was above normal.

CALIFORNIA

Temperatures were about normal nearly the entire month though parts of the state some of the time had moderately warm weather. Precipitation was generally lacking, excepting some showers over the northern portion that did not relieve any ranges and livestock generally are in great water shortage. Pastures, ranges and livestock generally are in excellent condition. Hay is doing well and cutting is beginning in northern counties.

Knights Landing

Weather and feed conditions have been good this month. They are better than they have been for two or three years due to sufficient moisture (May 25).

Lambing this year was about four per cent better than it was last year.

Machine shearers were paid 13 cents per head with board.

We find we have just about the same number of coyotes as usual to bother us.

ElDorado Ranch

Rio Vista

Range conditions here (May 27) are very good, 50 per cent better than the last few years.

Due to a mild winter we have had less death loss in range ewes. We also saved a greater number of lambs this spring.

We paid machine shearers 12½ cents per head with board.

From 17 to 27¼ cents has been paid on 1935 wool. The 27¼ cent grade had very light shrinkage. A 10-cent advance is being made on consigned wools. I think less wool is being consigned this year.

Because of the work of the Biological Survey, there are fewer coyotes in the Montezuma hills this year.

E. C. Dozier

Westport

Feed and weather conditions on our range are very good.

Our death loss in range ewes during the winter was very slight. Lambing is about the same as usual.

Machine shearers were paid 13½ cents per head with board.

We put up a good wool pack. Our tags are sold separately from the wool. We take no advances and don't sell until we think we get the market price. We have been offered 25½ cents for our 1935 clip, but did not sell. I heard of two clips that brought 27 cents.

Mendocino County appropriates \$5,000 dollars for coyote control, while I understand the state only puts up \$11,500. You can see that the Mendocino County portion of that amount is very small. Therefore, coyotes have been on the increase for the past year.

E. T. Dusenbury.

(Continued to page 36)

A Study of the Marketing of the 1934 Lamb Crop and the 1935 Situation

IN contemplating the sale of lambs this year, producers are forced to look for a new turn in lamb market affairs. In the course of the marketing of the 1934 crop, there was a decline of 3 cents per pound on foot during the heaviest shipping season. This year's lambs have started to move at prices lower than prevailed at the corresponding part of last year. If the same seasonal decline should occur, the result would be disastrous to the finances of the majority of producers. Both lambs and wool have been produced at a loss for several of the recent years, with corresponding increases in debts from accumulated interest. The recent higher prices for wool, combined with current lamb quotations, may enable a few favored producers to show a profit on this year's production, but the majority will be unable to make any reduction on their indebtedness if the course of lamb prices during the coming months follows that of one year ago.

There are some good grounds for expecting a reversal of 1934 events. In fact, while most feeders lost money in finishing lambs of the 1934 crop, some of them have already contracted lambs for next fall delivery at higher prices than they paid last fall. Six cents per pound was recently shown in a Wyoming contract for the same lambs that sold under 5 cents last year. This action was based on the expectation of a shortage in the lamb supply from the present crop. On the other hand the first Idaho shipment, which was at Chicago on May 29, sold for \$9.15 in contrast to \$10.50 last year.

Another reason for entertaining the possibility of a reversal from last year's course of prices is found in the general meat supply situation. Beef and pork have advanced materially to the accompaniment of consider-

able reduction in slaughter figures and market receipts. Apparently the shortage of these meats has not yet resulted in diverting demand to lamb although on the price basis this meat has been very attractive for several months. It is reasonable to expect a change in this situation.

The April and May rise in wool prices offers further encouragement to lamb shippers. Packers complained bitterly all winter about the low pelt values, but the wool market situation has undergone a great change, and pulled wools from packers' houses have been bought very liberally at strong prices. The fact is that prices on pulled wools had advanced materially before the start of the rise on shorn wools.

Supply and Prices in 1934

The old custom of considering prospective market prices largely in the light of supply has received an especially severe jolt during the

last 12 months if one studies the lamb market statistics. With beef and pork, the situation has been somewhat different. The story of the supplies and prices for the three classes of meat is shown in the table that goes with this article. This arrangement of statistics is not so formidable or difficult as its size indicates. These figures can readily be digested by any interested shipper. They present facts which justify careful study and consideration by organizations attempting to maintain such just and favorable conditions as will give the sheep industry a fair opportunity to serve public interests with sufficient profit to insure permanency.

The figures as shown in the table and upon which this discussion is based are arranged for the regular period through which the 1934 lamb crop was marketed. While there is a slight overlap in the month of May due to continued shipments of old

TABLE I
Rate of Slaughter and Prices of the 1934 Lamb Crop By Months
(Figures for government purchases and slaughter are not included.)

SHEEP (1) AND LAMB SLAUGHTER		CHICAGO PRICES		
		Lambs Grading 'Good' 90 lbs. and down	Carcasses Grading 'Good' 89-95 lbs.	
1933	1934	1933	1934	
May -----	1,504,790	1,244,491	\$9.96	\$17.66
June -----	1,490,445	1,259,099	8.44	16.91
July -----	1,398,742	1,294,237	7.32	13.68
August -----	1,532,240	1,526,732	6.79	14.45
September -----	1,608,661	1,479,068	6.64	14.33
October -----	1,668,445	1,656,961	6.49	12.87
November -----	1,355,930	1,328,869	6.51	13.14
December -----	1,390,115	1,294,896	7.59	14.31
8 MONTHS	11,949,368	11,084,353		
1934	1935	1934	1935	
January -----	1,407,000	1,344,726	8.81	17.60
February -----	1,159,000	1,136,863	8.54	16.88
March -----	1,242,450	1,374,103	8.17	16.22
April -----	1,163,899	1,482,775	8.11	15.42
4 MONTHS	4,972,349	5,338,467		
12 MONTHS	16,921,717	16,422,820		

(1) Official reports combine slaughter figures for sheep and lambs. In 1934 the lambs were 95 per cent of the total.

crop lambs, this is practically offset by the numbers of new lambs reaching the markets in April. The records for the period from May 1, 1934, to April 30, 1935, can be considered as reliable and useful for examining the disposition of the last year's crop of lambs. For showing the supply and totals for different months and periods, figures used are those reported by the government for numbers slaughtered under federal inspection. This number is considered to constitute at least 76 per cent of the entire slaughter, and such a proportion, for which there are records, furnishes a safe basis for examination of market affairs.

A fair showing of monthly variations in prices for live lambs and dressed carcasses is found in the price figures shown in Table 1. In the case of live lambs, these figures represent those quoted by the United States Department of Agriculture as monthly averages of what was paid at the Chicago market for lambs weighing 90 pounds and less, and grading "good" and "choice." The figures for dressed carcasses are also Chicago quotations from government sources and are for carcasses grading "good," and in the 39-45 pound class. The dressed prices shown do not represent the highest type carcass, but they present fairly the variations in carcass prices, and on this basis there is a decline of \$2.24 during the 12 months, and \$1.78 in comparison with April, 1934. These figures as presented, therefore, represent fairly the supply and price situation at the lamb markets during the 12 months ended May 1 of this year.

The total federal lamb slaughter for the 1934 crop year was 3 per cent less than in the preceding crop year. In each of the first 10 months shown in the table, the slaughter was less than in the corresponding month one year earlier. In some months, the difference was slight, but in others it was quite large. In the first 8 months there was a shortage of 7 per cent. The on-foot price of \$7.59 for December was nevertheless \$2.37 per hundred less than in May, and 50 cents less than in

TABLE II
Slaughter of Commercial Cattle and Prices of Steers
and Beef Carcasses

	FEDERAL SLAUGHTER		CHICAGO PRICES	
	1933	1934	Steers Grading 'Good' 900-1100 lbs.	Carcasses Grading 'Good' 500-600 lbs.
May	717,413	864,075	\$6.91	\$10.12
June	751,115	830,816	7.34	9.80
July	752,000	808,837	7.04	10.94
August	840,000	832,409	7.31	11.65
September	821,015	851,363	8.04	12.99
October	861,349	980,956	7.23	11.20
November	777,005	897,092	7.33	10.60
December	720,753	795,844	8.08	11.12
8 MONTHS	6,240,650	6,861,392		
	1934	1935	1934	1935
January	831,000	822,644	9.97	14.30
February	733,000	641,808	11.26	15.34
March	771,244	690,796	11.62	16.46
April	749,180	683,265	12.30	17.15
4 MONTHS	3,084,424	2,838,513		
12 MONTHS	9,325,074	9,699,905		

December, 1933. The bulk of the movement marketed direct from producing sections went out at the lower prices shown for September, October, and November.

There has been no claim of a serious decline in demand for lamb during the period under consideration. In fact, there was some gain in employment and general purchasing activity, and other meats have advanced greatly.

Prospects for 1935

The figures on supplies plainly show that there has been no burden placed upon the distributors in that respect. The decline in prices also shows that demand has not been hindered by prices.

Considering the lamb market by itself and with due recognition of lowered wool and pelt values, the course of events during the marketing of the 1934 crop is difficult to explain. In the light of all previous years, present higher wool prices, and the certainty of a material decrease in the size of this year's crop, higher prices for this summer and next fall should be considered as inevitable. Such expectation is further supported by the present general good feed conditions. The early California crop carried a very small percentage of lambs that went out

to feeders for later reappearance at the market. Both in the Californias and in those from other states, the quality and finish are much superior to a year ago, and should contribute materially to a better price basis.

It is in considering the course of the lamb market along with beef and pork statistics of supply and prices that the sheepmen finds his greatest perplexity. Facts regarding the other classes of livestock are also presented and discussed in this article.

Ewe Lambs Kept for Breeding

While on the question of lamb statistics, it is worth noting that the number of ewe lambs held over from 1934 appears to have been but slightly less than in previous years. Calculated under the same method as was used in a previous report in the Wool Grower (Page 15, July, 1933), the number of ewe lambs held out last fall is found to be 6,300,000. According to the same method of calculation, the numbers held out in each of the last four years were as follows: 1931, 7,000,000; 1932, 6,300,000; 1933, 6,700,000; 1934, 6,300,000.

Such statistics do not justify the expectation of a material decline in future lamb supplies, beyond the extent of the reduction of 3,500,000

head through the purchases made under the government drouth program of last year. However, with smaller production this year and more attractive prices, it is not improbable that there will be a smaller carryover of ewe lambs to come into production in 1937.

Lambs "Out of Line"

For several months there has been loud complaint from lamb feeders as well as rangemen that there was no logic or justification in the continuation of low lamb prices, in the face of the prices ruling for fat cattle and hogs. It is true that there have been serious reductions in the supply of beef and pork, though these have not been so extensive as has sometimes been represented. The figures are shown for cattle in Table II, and for hogs in Table III, for the same months as used in connection with sheep in Table I. The supply figures are those reported for slaughter under federal inspection, and the prices for live and dressed beef and pork are also quoted, not for the top grades, but for classes which are more numerous in the supply and fairly represent the variation in prices.

Beef Supply and Prices

During the 12-month period under consideration, there was an increase of 4 per cent in the total number of cattle (calves not included) slaughtered for commercial purposes. The market prices as represented by the grades shown in the table advanced at the same time from \$6.91 to \$12.30. Carcasses also advanced steadily, except during October and November. The rise in cattle and dressed beef has been most marked during the first four months of the present year. In that period, the average monthly slaughter was 709,628 as compared to 857,674 in the preceding eight months. The February supply was 22 per cent less than that for January, and 12 per cent lower than in February, 1934. In March and April the slaughter was somewhat larger than in February, though below earlier

months. The prices of both cattle and beef advanced steadily.

In 1930 and 1931 and at other times, lamb shippers who have complained about price levels have been reminded of the high degree of competition between good classes of meat confronted by wholesale distributors and retailers. In the years mentioned, lamb was on a materially higher level than beef or pork. Packers insisted that the subsequent sharp decline in lamb prices was due to this stronger competition. The public, they said, desired lamb, but was not willing to pay the price. Consumers shifted from the high-priced article to the cheaper beef and pork.

Pork Supplies

It is considered by some students of markets that there is more direct competition between lamb and beef than exists between lamb and pork. This probably is true for a large part of the pork carcass. At the same time it must be recognized that the price of lamb chops and pork chops displayed together at the same city shop must be a considerable factor in determining the choice of the housewife. Nevertheless, fresh pork loins of the grade shown in the table have almost doubled in wholesale price during the 12 months under review. The price of live hogs has

TABLE III
Slaughter of Hogs and Prices of Live Hogs and Fresh Loins

	FEDERAL SLAUGHTER		CHICAGO PRICES	
			Hogs Grading "Good" 200-220 lbs. 1933	Fresh Loin 10-12 lbs. 1934
	1933	1934		
May	4,286,239	4,217,624	\$3.64	\$12.48
June	4,626,235	3,763,455	4.43	13.46
July	3,914,452	3,323,440	4.73	13.16
August	3,476,715	2,641,187	6.24	17.68
September	3,037,529	2,600,923	7.12	17.14
October	3,057,934	3,546,155	5.79	14.89
November	4,501,047	4,022,858	5.78	12.22
December	4,529,664	4,195,836	6.14	13.34
8 MONTHS	31,429,815	28,311,478		
	1934	1935	1934	1935
January	5,390,941	3,047,033	7.77	17.44
February	3,433,419	2,408,826	8.51	18.18
March	3,039,024	2,158,326	9.21	20.52
April	3,411,393	2,177,436	9.11	21.08
4 MONTHS	15,274,777	9,791,621		
12 MONTHS	46,704,592	38,103,099		

This explanation sounded logical, but if it obtains today one could reasonably expect that consumers who buy on a price basis would have gone quite largely to lamb, which for many months has been the cheapest meat obtainable. Whether or not the public has done this, certainly live and dressed lambs have continued to be quoted very low, while the other meats advanced still further. One of two things must be certain, either that there is no price competition between lamb and other meats, or else that there has been less effective competition in the purchase of live lambs than has existed in the cattle and hog markets.

more than doubled in the face of a drastic reduction in supply. Twelve months' slaughter of hogs was 18 per cent less than that of the year previous. In the first four months of the present year, the slaughter was 35 per cent below that of the same part of last year.

Basis for Hope

In the foregoing, many more questions have been raised than answered. One answer has been suggested: that the bulk of lambs are bought and distributed by a very few concerns, who have been able to restrict prices, while at the same time

competition for cattle and hogs has forced higher prices, and distributors of beef and pork have been able to obtain corresponding increases on the dressed product. The basis of the hope for a rising market this summer, instead of the usual declining one, is not found in expectation of any change in buying procedure at the markets, but in the chance that the high price of other meats will reach lamb and that this fact, together with increased pelt values and shortened shipments, will give the producer the inning he so sorely needs, and which he properly looked for last winter.

One month's statistics on the 1935 lamb crop are available. They show that May receipts at seven principal

markets were 873,000 head, or 6 per cent above May, 1934. The number was also 20 per cent below the April receipts.

There was a net advance of 75 cents in Chicago top quotations for spring lambs last month. From May 8 to 20 spring carcasses at New York were quoted at 20 cents, with 2 or 3 cents more for fancy stuff.

A top of 10 cents for light-weight native springers was reached at Chicago during the first week of June. With short supply, and higher pelt values, the lamb raisers still are hoping that the illogical market action of the last six months will iron out and that reasonable relationship between prices of different classes of meat animals will be reestablished.

Early Summer in Arizona

SHEEP are now for the most part moving to their grazing allotments in the mountains and on the higher elevations in the northern part of the state. In places feed is said to be backward in those areas, having been retarded by the late cold weather. A shortage of stock water there is also reported in some cases (June 1).

While the percentage of dry ewes seems to exceed the usual average, a fair lamb crop is the rule in most parts of the state.

Most of the early lambs have been marketed. This part of the crop was unusually good. For their ages they were perhaps the heaviest in recent years. While the prices received for these lambs as a rule were disappointing, their unusual size, in a measure, compensated the grower for the low market range.

Excepting a few outfits in the northern counties, shearing is at an end. Thus far the bulk of the wool output seems to have been shipped on consignment. Such sales of the new clip as have been reported locally at the shearing corrals, have ranged from 16 to 20 cents per pound.

Good yearling ewes are in strong demand with but few being offered for sale. One band of choice natives of strong Rambouillet inheritance is said to have changed hands at \$8.25 and another at \$7.00 per head.

Most outfits are in need of good rams, both fine wool and mutton strains. Higher prices for wool and lambs will boost ram sales.

Just now, the rising wool prices are encouraging to growers.

Bert Haskett

Sheep and Goat Purchases Under the Drouth Relief Program

THE Agricultural Adjustment Administration issued the table given below on March 2, 1935, apparently as the final report of the sheep and goat purchases by the government under its drouth relief program of 1934. Purchases in this program were confined to ewes and

does one year of age and older and no goats other than Angoras were purchased. Seventy per cent of the goats purchased were condemned as unfit for consumption and killed on the premises and 61 per cent of the sheep taken likewise were condemned.

Sheep and Goat Purchase Report

STATE	Number of farms selling	Inventory farms selling		Number purchased		Number Condemned	
		Ewes 1 yr. and older	Does 1 yr. and older	Ewes	Does	Ewes	Does
Arizona	110	94,284	56,594	11,347	21,308	4,773	5,019
Arkansas	14	298	-----	95	-----	25	-----
California	162	255,534	-----	24,151	-----	6,804	-----
Colorado	1,288	1,355,082	3,753	210,196	3,493	106,653	3,461
Idaho	897	1,242,568	-----	145,680	-----	66,579	-----
Iowa	139	10,332	-----	1,767	-----	47	-----
Kansas	122	35,727	139	9,569	149	1,714	149
Minn.	494	25,049	-----	6,544	-----	168	-----
Missouri	589	31,359	684	7,547	468	62	43
Montana	2,241	1,954,484	-----	491,641	-----	348,870	-----
Nebraska	237	69,162	-----	24,677	-----	3,664	-----
Nevada	303	764,582	1,248	99,076	364	9,914	315
N. M.	1,486	1,545,077	65,464	281,226	21,213	160,824	15,964
No. Dak.	2,662	283,610	-----	84,025	-----	21,937	-----
Okla.	20	5,629	-----	2,270	-----	2,270	-----
Ore.	548	888,866	-----	163,510	-----	96,588	-----
S. Dak.	2,465	616,335	-----	153,784	-----	72,754	-----
Texas	10,019	3,999,159	945,832	1,101,579	287,238	826,281	203,038
Utah	2,036	1,554,776	36,875	204,316	19,616	120,161	19,615
Wyoming	1,631	2,843,818	1,337	586,773	746	356,873	746
Totals	27,463	17,575,731	1,111,926	3,609,773	354,595	2,206,961	248,350

The California Wool Show

THE wool show, inaugurated eleven years ago by the California Wool Growers Association and held annually since that time in conjunction with its ram sale, is developing into an event of great interest and educational value to the wool growers of that section. This year's show brought out 111 entries in comparison with the 65 made in 1934.

The Palace Hotel Trophy, the grand prize of the show, awarded to the exhibitor of the best fleece, went to Wm. Briggs of Dixon, Calif., on a Rambouillet fleece of about a 90's spinning count. Other winners of sweepstakes were:

Most valuable fleece from manufacturer's standpoint—King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.

Best ewe fleece from flock of 1000 or more range ewes—The Foster Co., Sonoma, Calif.

Best California range ram fleece—A. T. Spencer & Sons, Gerber, Calif.

Best wool fleece in California—Wm. Briggs, Dixon, Calif.

Best medium wool fleece in California—E. J. Ross, Pleasant Grove, Calif.

Best coarse wool fleece in California—Brownell Ranch, Woodland, Calif.

The California specials (open only to fleeces grown in the section designated) were given out as follows:

Best fine fleece in northern counties—Murdock Land Co., Willows.

Best medium wool fleece in northern counties—The Foster Co., Sonoma.

Best coarse wool fleece in northern counties—D. N. Gould, Hydesville.

Best fine wool fleece in middle counties—Wm. Briggs, Dixon.

Best medium wool fleece in middle counties—E. J. Ross, Pleasant Grove.

Best coarse wool fleece in middle counties—Brownell Ranch, Woodland.

Best fine wool fleece in southern counties—F. C. Givens, Merced.

Best medium fleece in southern counties—F. C. Givens, Merced.

The first general division of the show is known as the range man's division. Section 1 of this division is made up of average fleeces from range bands and the awards are made by counties and based on the quality of the exhibit and the number of individual exhibitors. In

this year's show, Sonoma County, with 19 fleeces, took first place; Mendocino, with 24 fleeces, was second; Solano, with six fleeces, third; Merced County, with five fleeces, fourth; and Tehama County, with seven fleeces, was fifth.

The prizes for Section 2 of Division I are awarded on the basis of the best individual range fleeces. F. C. Givens of Merced took first place in the fine wool class of 25 entries; a Romeldale fleece from the flock of A. T. Spencer & Sons of Gerber had first position in the class for half-blood range fleeces; E. J. Ross of Sutter County was first in the three-eighths-blood class; and Foster Co. of Sonoma County had first in the quarter-blood class.

In Division II of the show, which is open only to fleeces from registered sheep, the awards were as follows:

American or Delaine Merino—1, 2 and 4, Mrs. A. Gambrel, Ukiah, Calif.; 3, Mrs. Ed. Gambrel, Ukiah.

Rambouillet—1, Wm. Briggs, Dixon, Calif.; 2, Bullard Bros., Woodland, Calif.; 3, 4, T. B. Wilson, Portland, Ore.

Shropshire—1, 2, 3 and 4, Geo. W. Burbank, Petaluma, Calif.

Hampshire—1, 2, Stratloch Farms, Davis, Calif.

Corriedales—1, 2, 4, Crane Bros., Santa Rosa, Calif.; 3, R. C. Hoyt, Bird's Landing, Calif.; 5 and 6, King Bros. Co., Laramie, Wyo.

Romney—1, Brownell Ranch, Woodland, Calif.; 2, 4 and 5, D. N. Gould, Hydesville, Calif.

Division III is the junior part of the show, open to boys and girls under 21 years and members of Future Farmer and 4-H Clubs. The grand championship contest between the F.F. and 4-H club exhibitors was won by Bryce Barnard, a 4-H Club boy of Middletown, Calif.

The fourth division of the show is a new one this year for winners of the special grand and sweepstake prizes at previous California wool shows. Awards were made in this division as follows:

Best fleece of the division—first, Frank C. Clark, Laytonville; second, Crane Bros., Santa Rosa; third, Mrs. A. Gambrel, Ukiah; fourth, Bullard Bros., Woodland.

Fine, 64's, 70's, 80's—first, Frank C. Clarke; second, Mrs. A. Gambrel.

58's—first, Crane Bros.

56's first and second, Crane Bros.

48's—first, D. N. Gould, Hydesville; second, King Bros. Co.

Low quarter blood—first, Brownell Ranch, Woodland; second, D. N. Gould.

The judge in this year's wool show was James Kershaw, manager of the California Wool Marketing Association. In addition to having his fleeces ranked by the judge's decision, however, every exhibitor was furnished the following information about each of his entries: grease weight, shrink per cent, yield per cent, clean weight, grade, and its value per pound, grease weight at the ranch and its value, clean weight, at Boston, and the ranch and Boston value of the fleece, the price basis used being that of May 21.

Many of the prizes in this year's wool show consisted of merchandise offered by firms handling sheepmen's supplies.

Wool Consumption in April

THE average weekly consumption of shorn wool (excluding carpet wools) by mills during April was 17.6 per cent greater than during March and 42.6 per cent above the average rate of consumption per week during the ten-month period from July, 1934 to April, 1935, inclusive.

In pounds the April weekly consumption of shorn wools averaged 9,784,000, which total does not include any pulled wools of the apparel class. Such wools went into consumption during that month at an average weekly rate equal to 3,143,000 pounds of shorn wool, which was 19.4 per cent higher than during March.

These figures are taken from the report of the Department of Commerce for April, 1935, which was based on schedules filed with the Bureau of Census by manufacturers owning over 98 per cent of the wool-manufacturing equipment, and estimates of the amount of wool used by the owners of the remaining small percentage of machinery.

A Treatment for Lamb Dysentery or Scours *

By J. N. SHAW,
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Introduction

FOR many years, several counties in eastern Oregon have suffered severe losses in lambs from a scours or dysentery that occurs in the first few days of life, usually within 48 hours from the time the lamb is dropped. In some outbreaks the mortality rate is very high, death occurring in from three to five days. Affected lambs weaken rapidly. Fecal discharges are fluid putty colored and have a very unpleasant odor. In some cases considerable gas is formed in the digestive tract and lambs suffer from cramps or colic. Lambs die from intoxication.

Much work has been done at other stations in attempting to find a specific cause for this trouble. Several different organisms have been incriminated, chiefly the gas formers, *Colon Bacilli*, and *Clostridium Welchii*.

Workers have been able to reproduce the disease by feeding intestinal contents of affected lambs to newly dropped lambs. No doubt the disease is bacterial in origin and definitely associated with climatic conditions and unsanitary lambing quarters. Usually the advent of a few days of warm sunshine serves to stop ordinary outbreaks, but lambing in most of these counties occurs at a time when cold stormy weather is common.

Two years ago an outbreak of such dysentery occurred near this station and a chance was had to try a treatment recently used in an epidemic of diarrhoea in babies that occurred in Fargo, North Dakota. In this epidemic "fermented or culture milk" was used without ref-

erence to such milk being made with any particular organism.

At the time of the outbreak near this station, members of this staff were using culture milk made with the organism *Lactobacillus acidophilus* so that a supply of this culture milk was on hand. The original culture for this milk was obtained from the Bacteriology Department of the College.

Methods

Preparation of Milk

The fermented milk used in the lambs in 1933 was milk made from a culture of *Lactobacillus acidophilus* kept in the department for a three-month period with transfers made every two weeks.

Milk used was obtained from the department herd and sterilized in the autoclave at fifteen pounds pressure for 20 minutes. After cooling, it was inoculated and incubated at 37° C for 18 hours. Great care was used to prevent the introduction of other organisms. After incubation the product was shaken to break up the curd and bottled for shipment.

In an effort to see how practical it might be to produce this milk under other than laboratory conditions, careless handling of cotton plugs and flasks was practiced. When the product was incubated, it was found to have been contaminated and entirely unfit for the purpose it was intended.

Treating Farm Flock Lambs

The culture milk was first fed to an orphan lamb about six days old. This lamb drank the milk from a nursing bottle as well if not better than ordinary cow's milk.

The first lambs treated were in small individual pens in an enclosed shed that had been used for lambing

for many years. On the first visit to the ranch some 14 lambs were affected in various stages. All sorts of treatments had been tried and up to time of visit all affected lambs had died. These lambs were from one to five days old and had all been affected within 24 hours of birth. Fourteen lambs were treated the first day. Nine with one ounce of a 4 per cent solution of lactic acid and five with 2 ounces of *Acidophilus* milk. Both were warmed and given with a nursing bottle. It was found the lambs nursed the milk more readily than the lactic acid solution. On the second day because of the marked improvement in some of the lambs fed milk and because the lambs did not nurse the lactic acid solution readily, it was decided to give only the culture milk. After the second day the treatment was left in the hands of the owner with no changes in his methods of management.

Results in Farm Flock Lambs

A total of 46 lambs were given culture milk. Of the forty-six, 22 recovered and 24 died. Before trying the sour milk, nine lambs had died following treatment with various remedies and none had recovered.

No lambs were treated that did not scour although it was thought that such a practice would have prevented the development of the dysentery. In spite of the severity of the symptoms the treatment gave results except in those lambs that became so quickly moribund that they could not nurse. Lambs that could stand and nurse and also nurse their mothers recovered. The dysentery did not always stop immediately, but in all cases the feces changed both in color and odor.

*Published as technical paper with the approval of the Director of the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station. Contribution from the Department of Veterinary Medicine.

Treating Range Lambs

In the spring of 1935 eight lambs were brought from Morrow County. Two were dead upon arrival, two were killed for autopsy purposes and one died during the night. Three lambs were treated with milk in which culture of *Lactobacillus acidophilus* were suspended. One lamb died during the night and the other two recovered following continued feeding with culture milk made with *Streptococcus lactis*. This is the common organism used in making starters in most creameries. After ten days of such feeding these lambs did not scour when fed on whole cow's milk. One of these lambs was very small but both had the strength to nurse the bottle.

Several quarts of culture milk were shipped to Morrow County to be used in treating scours in bands that were well into lambing. It was decided that each affected lamb should receive two ounces of warm culture milk. On the first ranch visited six lambs were treated and all recovered. These lambs were showing symptoms and in the owner's opinion would die. Only one dose of two ounces was given.

On another ranch during especially bad weather eight more lambs were treated. Three of these lambs were so nearly dead they could not nurse the bottle and died during the night while the other five recovered.

On the same ranch it was decided to treat a number of lambs with a two-ounce dose as soon as dropped, using a similar number as checks. These lambs were chosen from the night drop and in order to obtain average lambs, every other lamb dropped was treated. During the night 24 lambs were dropped, half of which were treated. All lambs were placed in pens in the middle of the lambing shed. In the untreated pen three lambs developed scours and died, while in the treated pens no scours appeared.

Later on in this same band during more bad weather it was decided to treat every other lamb dropped at night. At the time only 300 ewes were left to lamb, so the drop at night was not very great. All treat-

ed lambs were marked with a spot of paint on their rump. At the end of the week 15 lambs had died, none of which had been marked and the owner estimated at least ten of the 15 had died of scours.

Results of Treating Range Lambs

A total of 14 lambs with scours were treated with a loss of three. These three were so nearly dead that it could hardly be considered a fair trial of the treatment.

In attempting to prevent the disease, no cases of scours followed treatment.

The number of lambs available for use in these trials was not large enough to permit of any definite conclusion, but the results were so striking that another lambing season should be sufficient to determine the full worth of the treatment.

Discussion

Very little effort has been made to study the bacteriology of outbreaks of dysentery in this state. Much work of this kind has been done in other states and many different organisms have been incriminated. In California the colon bacillus has been found as a causative agent. In North Wales it is thought the disease is due to gas forming anaerobes.

One could naturally assume from the symptoms described by these workers that any and all of the causative agents were active in the outbreaks in this state. Since authorities had obtained results in cases of dysentery in humans by treating with culture milk it was thought treatment should meet with first consideration rather than extensive efforts to find causative agents. However, three different organisms were isolated from the intestine, liver and heart of one lamb killed for that purpose, which upon feeding to lambs a few hours old failed to produce symptoms. The feeding of some of the intestinal contents did produce a temporary diarrhoea that lasted only a few hours and was not accompanied by any intoxication.

To be practical, it was realized

from the beginning that any satisfactory treatment must meet certain requirements: first, it must either prevent or overcome dysentery, second, it must be inexpensive, and third, it must be easily applied. Unfortunately from the treatment standpoint both lambing seasons in which it has been used have been mild but nevertheless many lambs not treated died of dysentery. As far as the second and third requirements are concerned there can be no doubt it is both inexpensive and easily given.

Although no figures are available, lamb dysentery is a highly fatal disease and most lambs affected die. However, apparently predisposing causes are very active, as the trouble usually stops after a few days of good weather.

Attempts have been made to control the disease by sanitation, but from reports from counties where the disease is prevalent during severe winters at least, such methods have not proven satisfactory.

It would appear from reports in literature as to its use for humans that there is every logical reason to believe the use of fermented milk would be successful in treating and preventing digestive disturbances in baby lambs. Sour milk has been used with some success in diarrhoea in chicks resulting from infestation with coccidia.

Much work remains yet to be done on the bacteriology of this disease and just what effect acidophilus bacteria have in the digestive tracts of lambs. One of the outstanding results of the treatment has been the very rapid change in the character of the feces following one dose of the milk.

In trying the treatment it should be kept in mind that conditions different than those in this state might be the cause of different results from those reported in this paper.

Summary

Fermented milk made with *Lactobacillus acidophilus* was successful in both treating and preventing lamb dysentery or scours as it affects lambs in Oregon.

With the Women's Auxiliaries

SALT LAKE

THE ladies of the Salt Lake Chapter entertained at a delightful breakfast in the Blue Room of Dick Gunn's Cafe on May 13.

A beautiful centerpiece of tulips gracefully bowed to each guest, who found at her place a lovely corsage of wool and fiber flowers in varied colors.

Mrs. Parley A. Dansie, toastmistress for the occasion, used a "Flock of Sheep" as the nucleus of the entertainment, and some eleven responses were given as follows: "View of the Sheep in General from the Top of the Mountains" by Mrs. J. R. Eliason; "Wool," by Mrs. Sylvester Broadbent; "The Little Lambs" by Mrs. H. S. Erickson; "The Doggies" by Mrs. J. H. Manderfield; and "The Wolves" by Mrs. Lucy B. Seely. Much was given in rhyme and afforded a good deal of amusement.

A beautiful leather overnight bag was presented to Mrs. J. R. Edgheill, the outgoing president, as a token of appreciation for her past two years' work.

After the breakfast a short meeting was held and officers for the coming season were elected: Mrs. Sylvester Broadbent, president; Mrs. M. A. Smith, vice president; Mrs. H. S. Erickson, secretary; and Mrs. Q. G. Crawford, treasurer. The two new directors elected were Mrs. J. H. Manderfield and Mrs. Ralph Pitchforth, who will serve with Mrs. J. R. Eliason and Mrs. R. H. Winder, the two directors retained for next year.

Reports of the executive officers were read and accepted, and the reading of the reports of the chairmen of all standing committees followed.

In closing the George Washington prayer was read by Mrs. J. R. Edgheill, and the meeting adjourned. The next meeting of the Salt Lake Chapter will be on September 9, 1935, at the Belvedere Lounge.

Mrs. Parley A. Dansie

Material for this page should be sent to Mrs. Ella I. Livingston, National Press Correspondent, 241 East South Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

UMATILLA COUNTY, No. 4

THE Umatilla County Chapter No. 4, of the Women's Auxiliary to Oregon Wool Growers, met at the Library Club Room on May 11, with Mrs. Percy Folsom, president, presiding. There were 20 members and 6 visitors present, with one new member enrolled.

The members and visitors enjoyed a delicious luncheon at one o'clock, to which the Heppner County Auxiliary had been invited. Several from this chapter attended and the Secretary of the State Auxiliary, Mrs. George Fell, was also present. Mr. Roy Bishop of the Oregon Worsted Mills gave a most interesting talk on "Oregon Made Yarns," and several piano selections were rendered.

At the business session which followed the luncheon, plans were completed for the annual picnic to be held by this chapter on Battle Mountain. The date was set for June 9, and an invitation will be extended to the Grant County Chapter to attend the picnic.

This will be the last meeting of this chapter till September. The date will be announced later.

Mrs. T. G. Elliott, Secy.

UMATILLA COUNTY, No. 14

ON May 10, Mrs. George Fell assisted in the organization of a new chapter at Echo, Umatilla County. The new chapter selected the name of Umatilla County No. 14. Mrs. Ralph Corrigan was elected president. This chapter will include the towns of Hermiston and Stanfield. Mrs. W. Martin Marbut was appointed chairman of the program committee for the next meeting which will be on June 9.

Mrs. Gaylord Madison, Secy.

GRANT COUNTY

THE Grant County Chapter of the Women's Auxiliary to Oregon Wool Growers met at the Community Hall in Dayville on May 18, with Mrs. Margaret Oliver, president, presiding. There were 27 members and 9 visitors present, with one new member enrolled. It was decided to give a card party on May 25, at the Legion Hall in John Day, in honor of the state officers, three of whom come from this county. Mrs. Herman Oliver gave a short talk on the work of the Biological Survey. Questionnaires were given to all on "The Uses of Wool in the Home." These are to be filled in and returned at some future meeting. After the close of the business meeting, recitations were given by Bradie Mae Laughlin and June Donaldson. Sandwiches, salad and fruit punch were served by the entertainment committee at the close of the meeting.

The next meeting will be at the Boy Scout Hall in John Day, on June 22, and will take the form of a "Pot-luck" luncheon at 12:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Louise Moore, Secy.

BAKER COUNTY

THE Baker County Chapter of the Women's Auxiliary to Oregon Wool Growers Association met at the home of Mrs. Chas. Duby at Keating, on May 1, with Mrs. Fred Phillips, president, presiding. Twelve members were in attendance. One new member was enrolled.

The dance given by this chapter at the Rod and Gun Club on April 24 was reported to have been very much of a success. Mrs. Ira Staggs and Mrs. Fred Widman were in charge.

The next meeting will be on June 5 at the home of Mrs. Chas. Lee in Baker. An invitation will be extended to the state president, Mrs. Herman Oliver of John Day, to visit the chapter at this meeting.

Miss Minnie Moura, Secy.

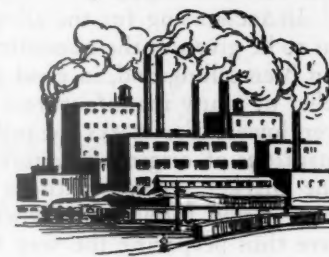
The National Wool Marketing Corporation

News Bulletin



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GROWER OWNED AND OPERATED



THE month of May will go down in the history of the wool trade as witnessing the largest turnover of the raw material to consumers ever seen in peace time.

In a period of three weeks the 26 approved houses sold about 70,000,000 pounds, mostly out of the carry-over and, in addition, there were some purchases direct by mills as well as substantial sales of pulled, fleece and scoured wool by houses outside the accredited group. All this was accomplished on a rising price scale. The average price advance for the month was approximately 15 per cent, some of the original bag and medium graded wools rising about 20 per cent. The net result of the advance up to the beginning of June was to leave domestic fine wools still about five cents per clean pound below foreign parity, with the medium wools at about parity with the foreign market.

After so sharp a rise in wool the trade here, for the most part, welcomed the period of hesitation prevalent in all markets following the adverse decision on the N.R.A. and, relieved of any fear of a runaway market, is awaiting the unwinding of events which sooner or later is expected to open the way for a resumption of market activity both in the East and West. However, it seems as though the rise for the moment has been checked, less by the N.R.A. decision than by the too rapid pace set by eastern dealers anxious to obtain new clip wool now that the unsold surplus has been depleted so very considerably.

Can the advance be maintained? In general, the answer is in the affirmative, though at time of writing the edge is off extreme asking prices. As the new clip comes along in volume some slight softness may develop. The enormous mill buying seen in May cannot continue indefinitely. Many of the larger manufacturers are now well covered to September. However, no sharp shut-off in mill buying seems likely and many of the leading dealers expect wool prices to be higher in the fall.

One result of the advance in domestic wool has been to stiffen values of Australian and New Zealand wools in bond here to the extent of three to five cents per clean pound, while the South American wools have been marked up two cents per grease pound.

The heavy buying of wool in May on an advancing scale of prices is to be attributed to conditions of supply and demand. However, following the adverse N.R.A. decision some leaders in the wool manufacturing industry considered it opportune to declare that wool prices are too high, that they cannot stay where they are and that wool growers generally have acquired a false sense of value. This view of the situation is shared neither by dealers nor growers and as related to the selling levels of the past three years is regarded as inaccurate as well as untimely. Nor does it seem justified by the greatly improved outlook for wool manufacturing at this time.

While some sellers of wool fabrics are meeting resistance to the rising trend of values for their products, the somewhat slower pace of buying has not affected their bullish attitude. Withdrawals recently in many lines of fall goods for men's wear indicate that manufacturers are not satisfied with the extent of advances to date and are looking for still higher prices on the prevailing basis for raw wool and the definite upturn in yarn prices.

More than half the business to be expected in fall clothing fabrics has been placed. Not only increasing cost of material and labor, but the recent inflationary sentiment abroad has stiffened the attitude of manufacturers. A current by-product of this situation is the heavy buying of men's clothing which in turn is reacting favorably upon values of fabrics.

Heavy buying of clothing of late has put the turnover in fall lines far ahead of that a year ago. In summer men's wear goods supplementary business shows period of activity, much however depending upon the vagaries of the weather. The production of tropical worsteds has been about completed for the present.

The May rise in wool values was brought about almost entirely by economic conditions though bullish sentiment among wool growers was accentuated somewhat by political considerations. After four months of declining prices constructive factors became operative with the result that prices rose sharply, reaching their peak at the close of the month when the Supreme Court decision annulling the N.R.A. affected the entire industrial structure, causing general confusion and a

temporary withdrawal of buyers in all markets and, in the case of wool, an immediate subsidence of buying both east and west.

In accounting for the advance of wool, full weight has to be given to the unprofitable levels on which wool had been selling and, in good part also, to the mistaken belief of many manufacturers that wools were to move even lower. For weeks the mills were able to buy large quantities of original bag territory at very low prices. The market seemed without resiliency. During the same period foreign wools were on the upgrade and were thus preparing the way for some decided upward reaction in the domestic raw material.

The basic betterment occurring in the situation was apparently unnoticed. The stock of unsold 1934 wool, which in the early part of the year seemed an almost insuperable obstacle to a better market for raw material, became less of a serious factor. The start of 1935 with excessive stocks following a slump in wool consumption about 65 per cent of the previous five-year annual consumption led statisticians to predict that the 1935 consumption would return at least to the five-year average. Mill consumption has been so good for the year to date, and the aggregate buying for replenishment so heavy, that the general supply of wool as of June 1 is considered approximately normal.

As the unsold surplus became steadily depleted by enormous purchases for passage into consumption, dealers entered the western market anxious to procure supplies of the lighter shrinking and better quality wool which, in good part, had been taken out of the surplus.

Prices paid to growers took an upward trend. Then large consumers who were short of wool on the expectation of a continuance of the downward trend had a change of heart and commenced buying heavily on an ascending price scale. The pace in general became too rapid and some of the more conservative dealers had fears of a runaway market. Then came the N.R.A. decision inducing a period of hesitation and affording opportunity for all parties to evaluate the raw material position in all its reaches and possibilities.

The use of domestic wool for the first four months indicates a passage into consumption of 450,000,000 pounds for the full year, if current rate is maintained. Average weekly consumption for April was at the high point of the year for domestic, while the use of foreign apparel wool fell close to the low point. Average weekly consumption of apparel wool, grease shorn basis, domestic and foreign, for first four months of this year is shown herewith:

	Domestic	Foreign
January _____	9,285,000 pounds	556,000 pounds
February _____	7,952,000 "	492,000 "
March _____	7,958,000 "	356,000 "
April _____	9,421,000 "	361,000 "

Consumption statistics for the month of May, not available until near the end of this month, are expected to indicate a consumption rate fully up to the weekly average for year to date. The average weekly consumption of pulled wool, grease pulled basis, for the first four months was 1,727,000 pounds.

"Lunger" Sheep

YEARs ago in Wyoming a friend of mine used to separate his "lunger" ewes from his healthy ones in the fall by setting his dog on the herd and all the sheep that fell down were culled out as "lungers" and disposed of. This method, while somewhat primitive, has its merits because after a little vigorous activity the "lunger" sheep are easily identified by their pronounced labored breathing, which is symptomatic of the affection and not dissimilar to the breathing of a "heavy" horse.

"Lunger" disease seems to be prevalent in range sheep generally throughout the West as I have observed it among them in Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and also among the Navajo sheep of Arizona. Its death toll is surprising. I have figures from personal observation on 100,000 western ewes over a period of

ten years which show 2.8 per cent loss from "lunger" disease or about one fifth of the total annual range losses from all factors. This figure is probably high for range area as a whole as these observations were made on sheep under fairly strenuous range conditions.

Montana Experiment Station Bulletin 210 describes the affection in the following manner:

"Lunger" disease of sheep, better described as chronic, progressive pneumonia, is well known to sheepmen of the Northwest, and to them the affected sheep are known as "lungers" or "heavy" sheep. As the name indicates, the disease is one affecting the lungs, producing a rapid, jerky, panting type of respiration which results in loss of condition, emaciation, exhaustion and finally the death of the animal.

The accepted dictum on the cause of "lunger" disease I believe is that the affection is a mechanical in origin, developing as a result of long drives over dust ridden trails and extreme exposure to cold and wind, which involve respiratory irritation and

thereby open the way to bacterial infection which finally results in a chronic form of pneumonia. Situations tending to aggravate this condition have been at a maximum during recent years of drouth and heavy sandstorms. I had the occasion to observe the slaughter of several hundred old ewes purchased by the government last fall in southern Colorado. Fully 30 per cent of these old ewes showed post-mortem symptoms of "lunger" disease in various stages of progress. Before they were killed these old ewes sounded like a multitude of bellows in action and could often be heard for a 100 feet.

Post-mortems of "lunger" sheep show that the normal air cells of the lungs are often replaced by knots of hard liverlike tissue incapable of taking in or expelling air. The lungs become uncollapsible as the case progresses and often grow fast to the ribs and usually in the last stages large pockets of suppuration are

formed. The air sacs are finally replaced by this thick and indurated tissue until breathing becomes impossible and death ensues.

Cures for the affection are unknown because it is usually well advanced before it can be observed, and remedies applied at this time are useless. The disease is not common among farm flocks as they do not use dusty trails, and are not exposed to cold draughts and wind or dusty feed. To obviate these conditions, however, under range conditions is nearly impossible, particularly during the recent drouth.

The next feature that arises is what to do with these sheep in order to suffer as small loss as possible. This is the answer as I've found it. Sell them while they are still in good condition. If the animal is in the advanced stages you'd better take her pelt and save any feed she may eat. By disposing of his old ewes each fall the sheepman eliminates a large loss from "lunger" sheep because they mainly show up during advanced age. This does not always hold true, however, as young sheep may also become affected. In fact we had a half dozen cases with two-year-old ewes last year in our own flocks.

These sheep are one of the greatest forms of risk encountered by men breeding or fattening old ewes. The minute they show up they should be killed as any additional feed given them is wasted. They immediately lose flesh and die, or if they are bred they rarely ever produce a lamb, and if they do drop a lamb they die before having a chance to raise it. This amounts to a year round culling program.

We culled out 50 head of "lungers" one fall in Wyoming before leaving for the winter range and fed them during the winter. Forty-one died before lambing time and the other nine died before their lambs were two weeks old. Last fall I tried a similar test on 30 head at Ft. Garland, Colorado, and all of them died before the middle of March this year. The feed allowed in each instance was sufficient to maintain a

normal sheep in excellent condition.

This is not an agreeable feature of course as the sheepman is beset with expense at every turn, but he can obviate total loss from this class of

sheep by observing his herds closely and disposing of "lunger" sheep when they first appear.

B. W. Allred
Colorado Springs, Colo.

"Grub in the Head"

By DR. HADLEIGH MARSH,
Montana Veterinary Research Laboratory

THE condition known to sheepmen as "grub in the head" is common throughout the western sheep country. It is caused by the presence in the nostrils and sinuses of the head, of grubs which are the larval forms produced by a fly which attacks the noses of sheep during the hot summer months, mostly in June and July. The fly deposits a very small larva in the nostrils of the sheep. This larva gradually increases in size and migrates up the nasal passages and into the sinuses of the head. When mature, the larva is a grub about four fifths of an inch long. Several months are required for the grub to reach maturity. In the spring following the summer in which the fly deposits the larvae, the mature grub leaves the sheep's nose. It burrows into the ground, and after several weeks is changed to an adult fly which again deposits its young in a sheep's nose.

Symptoms

On hot summer days when the flies are attacking the noses of the sheep, the irritation causes the sheep to be very restless. They occasionally run from one place to another holding their noses to the ground and attempting to brush off the flies on the vegetation. Later, as the larvae migrate up toward the sinuses, the mucous membrane of the nasal passages is irritated, causing a flow of mucous from the nose, and producing more or less sneezing. This irritation continues to some extent throughout the winter months, producing a condition known as "snotty nose."

The results of "grub in the head"

are ordinarily not serious, but considerable losses have been reported where the infestation was unusually heavy. A constant irritation of this kind, with some interference with breathing, prevents the sheep from maintaining first-class condition. In very severe infestations, death loss has been reported which was apparently due to hemorrhage.

Treatment and Prevention

No satisfactory treatment for this condition has been developed. It is possible to kill the grubs by injecting carbon disulphide and mineral oil into the nostrils, but the practical value of this treatment is questionable after the grubs have migrated into the sinuses, as the dead grubs left in the sinuses produce irritation and infection. This treatment administered in the early stages, before the larvae have migrated into the sinuses, might be of considerable value.

The preventive treatment which has been tried has been in the nature of the use of fly repellents during the fly season. The repellent used has been pine tar. Various methods have been used in attempts to keep the sheeps' noses more or less constantly smeared with pine tar. One method which has been used is to smear the tar on the noses of the sheep with a brush at frequent intervals. This is difficult to accomplish under range conditions, and experimental tests have shown that it is not effective, even when the tar was applied at three-day intervals.

Another method of applying the repellent which I tried in Montana several years ago, and which has been used experimentally by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, is a salt-

trough arrangement which forces the sheep to rub their noses against a tarred pad every time they take salt. We fed salt in a long, narrow trough, over which was hung a swinging board in such a way that in order to reach the salt it was necessary for the sheep to push against the board. Burlap pads were nailed to the board on each side and kept saturated with tar. We had no check on the effectiveness of this arrangement. The Bureau of Animal Industry method was based on the same principle, but involved a swinging trough containing tar, which dripped on a sheep pelt pad when the trough was tipped by the sheep pushing against the pad in order to get salt. It was found that this method was quite effective in keeping the noses smeared with tar, but no record was made as to the actual efficiency in preventing infestation with grubs.

It has been brought out by Dill of Nevada, that under range conditions, frequent moving of sheep camps is an important factor in the control of grub infestation. If sheep camp and water at the same place for three weeks or more, the grubs which are passed from the sheeps' noses will have time to mature and develop into adult flies which will re-infest the sheep. If the camp is moved frequently, the sheep will be far away by the time the grubs which they drop can develop into flies.

We have observed that sheep which are held on a farm or ranch throughout the year are more heavily infested than those that go to summer range in the mountains. This could be explained by the fact that most of the grubs leave the noses of the sheep before they go to summer range, so that when the adult flies develop, there are no sheep on the ranch or winter range, and the fly has no place to deposit its young.

Cudahy Lamb

THE large packers for a number of years have advertised their special brands of ham, bacon and other meat products, but the only instance of a packer featuring lamb in this way that has come to our attention appeared in a recent issue of the Salt Lake Tribune. There, very attractively, the Cudahy Packing Company of North Salt Lake, Utah, sounded the merits of Cudahy's Puritan Genuine Spring Lamb in an advertisement of good dimensions. The public is admonished to serve lamb often, and "make sure of getting the best the market affords by insisting upon Cudahy Lamb."

Meat Board's Cookery Schools Well Attended

A REPORT just completed shows that well over one million homemakers have attended the schools of meat cookery conducted by the National Live Stock and Meat Board since the program was inaugurated in February, 1933. Schools have been held in a total of 107 cities in 28 states and the District of Columbia. In 55 of these cities, schools have been held once; in 45 twice; and in seven cities, schools have been held three times.

Widespread interest in every phase of the meat instruction afforded by this type of work is evidenced by the reports from cooking school cities. In the period, April 13 to May 25, this year, schools held in eleven cities have been attended by 50,660 homemakers. At Allentown, Pa., where 5,000 women attended the school, the cooperating newspaper was flooded with telephone calls from housewives in praise of the instruction offered. At Buffalo, N. Y., 7,800 homemakers registered at the school, and a leading cafeteria featured the meat dishes demonstrated in the school sessions. Scores of women tried out the meat recipes at Paterson, N. J., and at Warren, Ohio, a group of 200 high school home economics girls were among the 5,300 attending the school there.

At all places great interest is shown in the meat thermometer and in the economy cuts that are always featured.

In all of these schools, as in the other parts of the Meat Board program, lamb is featured proportionately with other meats.

Drouth Loan Area Reduced

THE drouth area in which farmers and stockmen may obtain emergency feed loans has been restricted to a limited section of the Southwest and June 30 is the final date for acceptance of applications, according to a statement issued June 11 from the Farm Credit Administration.

The area in which the Farm Credit Administration made more than a million emergency feed loans and supplemental advances to save livestock included at the peak more than half of the United States. This is now reduced to a group of about 130 counties, including roughly the western half of Kansas, the Panhandles of Oklahoma and Texas, and several counties in Nebraska, Colorado, and New Mexico.

Wool Manufacturers to Continue Code

ON June 5, the Board of Directors of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers adopted a resolution urging members of the industry to continue to observe the provisions of the Wool Textile Code. No general meeting of the association will be called to consider this question until there is more definite information about future action of Congress on N.R.A. affairs. However, as the Board of Directors is representative of a large portion of the industry, confidence is expressed by its leaders that the provisions of the code will be followed. The resolution adopted by the directors urges that "there be full maintenance of wages and observance of the provisions eliminating child labor, prescribing minimum wages, maximum hours, and fair trade provisions."

Lamb Market Conditions and Prices

Chicago

DEBIT California for such adversity as invaded the lamb market recently and you will not be far wrong; or put responsibility on the shoulders of Dame Nature where the actual responsibility lies. The incident merely demonstrates how puny are human efforts to control production of any agrarian commodity. Never before has the Pacific Coast produced such a crop of lambs, either in a numerical or quality sense. They came trooping across the Sierras and as a considerable percentage of the run was up the capacious sleeves of processors, their local needs were relieved. Rumor has it that early packer buying on the coast was at prices that made loss in the finality of the operation inevitable. They came in competition with the tail end of Colorado's winter production; also an army of shorn old croppers. Between these supply sources the dressed market had all the product it could comfortably digest and such bloom as appeared early in May was effectively brushed away. The market received several jolts during May; shorn lambs dropping from an \$8.60 top to \$7.75 at a period when they comprised the bulk of supply. Spring lambs touched \$9.50, few selling below \$9. Old crop woolers ran out as the supply of springers increased.

At the turn of the month optimism had another inning. Colorado was "all in" at that time, with the exception of a few stragglers, the end of the huge California run was in sight, and the native or corn belt crop was not ready. Kentucky and Tennessee, where horse barn sales are popular, were testing out the market, preparatory to cutting loose, and both Michigan and Indiana were concealing more old crop lambs than

they had been given credit for, but the market had apparently turned a corner. A miniature boom in wool late in May was not reflected in lamb trade, despite killer complaint that previous inability to move wool had placed a burden on the edible portion of the carcass.

Weakness late in May undoubtedly reflected consumption restriction resulting from the New York kosher strike as considerable lamb is killed that way for Jewish trade. Kosher shops were picketed, necessitating closure, and riotous demonstrations at slaughter houses prevented killing.

New crop lambs registered a \$10 top early in May, \$9 to \$9.50 taking the bulk. On the last round the first consignment of Idahos reached Chicago to earn \$9.15, weighing 83 pounds. Shorn lambs of the old crop sold anywhere from \$7.50 to \$8.25, tail ends comprising the bulk. Earlier in the month wool lambs sold up to \$9.25, the bulk at \$8.25@8.75. A large percentage of the shorn supply went over the scales at \$7.50@8.50.

Dressed trade was "jittery," despite moderate supplies. As a rule old crop carcasses sold 50 cents to \$1 per hundred below springers. Springer carcasses wholesaled in the \$17 to \$22 range, according to merit, condition earning a premium. Prices fluctuated \$1 per hundred within a few hours. Late May wholesale prices, carcass basis, were \$1 to \$2 per hundred above opening quotations, although live trade did not benefit.

The first week of May put lamb prices up 75 cents to \$1 per hundred and the going looked promising. California springers reached \$8.75, clippers, \$8.00 and old crop wools, \$8.75. The second week another 25 to 50-cent spurt occurred, half of which was lost later. California springers went to \$9.35, clips to \$8.60 and old crop wools to \$9.10. During the week ending May 23

prices were set back 25 to 50 cents; \$8.50 to \$9 took the bulk of springers, \$7.85 the best clips, good wooled lambs vanishing. During the final week the price list was irregular, some grades advancing 25 cents, others losing as much. The first Idahos of the season arrived that week, averaging 83 pounds and realizing \$9.15 or \$1.35 below the first consignment on the same date in 1934. Springers, natives, reached \$9.50; 77-pound shorn lambs, \$8.25; most of the shorn stock selling at \$7.50@8. All through the month the market was erratic from day to day, closing weak.

Fat sheep broke \$1 per hundred from the high point early in the month. Desirable 98-pound California yearlings cashed at \$7.15, shorn 111-pound California ewes at \$3.75, and the bulk of the native ewes weighing 150 pounds down at \$3@3.50, heavy shorn ewes selling down to \$2.50. A few aged wethers went to killers at \$5, feeders paying \$5.25 to \$6 for 61 to 71-pound feeding lambs.

Speculation as to feeders' losses on the winter lamb crop varies. The late market was discouraging; early consignments broke even. Late sales showed losses of \$1 to \$1.50 per head. Feed cost was high, but good gains were a compensating factor. What influence the season's results will exert on the lamb market next fall is conjectural, depending on the feed factor and the action of the fat lamb market meanwhile.

The new lamb crop is variously estimated. In the Northwest percentages run from normal to 15 per cent less than last year. The popular opinion in Montana is a 15 per cent cut, due to getting rid of old ewes last summer. In Texas the crop is the shortest in many years. Corn belt feeders have taken on Texas lambs and yearlings for summer operations at \$4 to \$5, buyers paying freight. Up to June 1 not even a suggestion of lamb contract-

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ing for fall delivery in Montana was heard although bids of \$5 had been rejected, \$6 being the popular ask-in price and that figure was paid in Wyoming.

J. E. Poole.

Denver

STRENGTH in wool and a good demand for the dressed product set fat lambs selling at higher prices at Denver during the month of May. Closing transactions on spring lambs were 40 to 65 cents higher than at the opening of the month. Fat ewes, however, closed 15 to 25 cents lower. A fair run of fed lambs came early in the month, but by the close there were very few of these left.

Marketing was much higher during May than during the same month of last year. A total of 186,853 sheep and lambs arrived on the Denver market during the month, compared to 257,671 head, received in May of last year. California lambs made up the bulk of the receipts late in the month with some Oregons and Idahos. Late in the month the first Idaho spring range lambs were received here, and liberal shipments are expected from that state during June.

California spring lambs turned freely early in May at \$8.25 to \$8.75 memo, and a few loads reached \$8.85. During the second week best lambs reached \$9.25, which was within ten cents of the season's top. Reactions later forced better grade lambs to \$8.65 with numerous loads at \$8 to \$8.60. Improved trading at the close brought best Idahos to a top of \$9, with many sales around \$8.75 to \$8.85.

Fed woolled lambs sold early in the month at \$8.75 with some choice Wyomings at \$8.85. Several loads of fed Colorados went at \$8.10 to \$8.65, with plainer kinds at \$7 to \$7.60. After the middle of the month few fed lambs were received. A few loads went at \$7.50 to \$8.10, but lacked the quality of the early-month arrivals.

Shorn yearlings sold readily during the month. Shorn Californias

went at \$6.75 to \$7 early in the month with a few selling on the late sessions at \$7.75. However, few carlots went above \$6.50.

Shorn ewes appeared on the market from Colorado, California, Idaho, and Oregon during the month. They found ready outlet at around \$3.50 early in the month with a few at \$3.85 to \$4.50. Only odd heads of woolled ewes scored \$4 at the close of the month with good kinds quotable at \$4.25 and a fair kind selling at \$3.50 to \$3.75. Plainer ewes are selling down below \$3.

W. N. Fulton

Omaha

UPS and downs were the feature of the fat lamb market during the month of May, the ups having a slight edge. Early and late markets worked downward, but in between was a spectacular one week upturn of 90 cents @ \$1.15, the most substantial rise since April, 1934. This was followed by additional gains of 10@25 cents in the ensuing week. The net result of it all was that fed lambs of the old crop finished the month with prices a half dollar higher than at the end of April, while spring lambs were practically unchanged. Receipts were 140,235, a little ahead of last May when only 125,068 lambs and sheep were yarded. With that exception the run was the lightest for May since 1926.

The sharp middle of the month advance came at a psychological moment as far as feeders were concerned. Prices had dropped to the season's low. Margins were negligible and fatteners of lambs were in exceedingly optimistic mood. The improvement came too late in an unfavorable winter feeding season, however, to be of very widespread benefit, although it did enable some feeders to do a bit of salvaging, or rather, perhaps, to modify their losses.

Old crop woolskins were out of the way in the big feeding areas early in the month and the bulk of the month's supply consisted of fed shorn lambs. Shearing was much

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more extensive this season than last, especially in the Scottsbluff region. Not many native spring lambs came to market. The crop in the corn belt states was lambing late, and is being held on farms, where grass is plentiful. California springers were slow to start, but they came freely once movement got under way about mid-month. Forty loads were received in the closing fortnight. Bulk of sales of the California lambs were at \$8.25@8.85, with shorn kinds going at \$7.75@8.75. Coast lambs were heavy but generally of desirable quality, although late offerings carried a good percentage of feeders.

Trade had an undercurrent of optimism at the windup. Wool showed sporadic signs of reviving from its dormancy and potential lamb supplies for the near future were limited. Only about 5,000 California spring lambs were in nearby feed lots, compared to more than 100,000 at the first of June a year ago. Idahos were not expected to move for several weeks. Hence a

good outlet was seen for the fag end of the old crop still in the process of fattening.

At the close of the month, fed shorn lambs sold at \$7@7.50, native springers brought \$8.75 and the best Californias available moved at \$8.25. At the high time of the month, fed woolled lambs sold at \$9.15. Fed shorn kinds reached \$8.35 and native springers topped at \$9.50.

Demand for feeding lambs was uncertain, and price changes reflected closely fluctuations of the fat market. Early in the month, shearing lambs went begging, but after the advance on fat lambs, there was a scurry for supplies and prices soared a dollar in a week. Shearers sold as high as \$8.35, but a \$7@8 range took most of the lambs taken out of the wool. Plainer kinds sold down to \$6. The few feeders that showed up from California also met indifferent demand. Earlier offerings brought \$7.50@8, but in the final session sales were at \$6@6.75,

with narrow demand for the few that were available.

Fat ewes also met an indifferent reception, although exceedingly scant supplies tended to stave off the seasonal break. Small lots from farms were the principal supply, but they were scarce, as farmers showed a tendency to retain their stocks. A few loads of shorn ewes came from California. At the windup shorn ewes sold mostly at \$3 downward after hitting a high of \$3.85 at mid-month. Breeding ewes were moved in moderate numbers, mostly at \$2.50@3.50.

H. F. Lee.

St. Joseph

RECEIPTS for May were 98,794, compared with 148,797 in April and 113,131 in May, 1934. Included in the month's receipts were around 17,700 from California and Arizona, a few loads of Idaho springers, and around 37,000 from Colorado and Nebraska feed lots.

During the first fourteen days of the month the market for all classes of lambs showed an advance of \$1 and \$1.25, choice fed wool-skins reaching \$9.25 and clips \$8.15. After the middle of the month values worked lower and closed with best clips quoted around \$7.50, and the supply of old crop woolled lambs was completely exhausted. Native springers were scarce, with best on the opening at \$8.50, at the high time \$9.65, and on the close \$8.75. Idaho and California lambs sold up to \$8.75, with bulk \$8.25@8.50. The market for aged sheep shows little change with a month ago. On the extreme close fat clipped ewes sold \$3@3.75, old wethers \$4@5 and yearlings \$6@6.50.

H. H. Madden.

Kansas City

A 25 to 50-cent net advance occurred in lambs during May, but as the month advanced, it became a split-up affair with many winter fed lambs drawing close to yearling classification and new crop lambs developing disappearing traces of straight milk fat. Throughout there was considerable unevenness in prices as well as demand. Shipments direct to killers, through and around the market, played an unusual role in the temper of the buying demand. Regardless of the advance there was not the urgency to demand that should have prevailed, when considered that dressed lamb and mutton were relatively the cheapest meats available and that there was some support to live weight prices due to an improved tone in wool.

Temperamental was a fairly good summary for the May market. The buying side put forth some degree of eagerness at times, but these periods were followed by indifference. Killers acted as if they were afraid of the boycott against meats that developed both at the Pacific and Atlantic seaboard. Also liberal supplies of new crop California lambs which came into killers' hands by the contract route proved a buffer against a sustained advance.

May normally is a period working towards a readjustment in classification. In June, old crop lambs become yearlings, yearlings twos, and new crop lambs, straight lambs, according to age schedules. The bulk of winter fed lambs offered had been shorn. After the middle of the month, practically no fed lambs in full fleece arrived and the shorn lambs were so near the yearling age and carried so much weight that the buying side was continually hedging.

May opened with fed wool lambs selling at \$7.75. There was a dip to \$7.50 and then an upturn that uncovered \$9 on the 16th. Only three of the remaining days of the month reported any full fleece offerings, and they topped at \$8.50 and \$8.60. Spring lambs started at \$8.50, eased off some, and in the second week jumped to \$9.90. From this position they eased off and closed with \$8.75 top. Shorn lambs followed the wool and spring lamb classifications fairly close until the middle of the month and then widened the margin, to close at \$7.25 or \$1.50 under springs, whereas early in the month there was only a dollar spread between the two.

Winter feeding operations did not prove as profitable as the early season indicated. The bulge in prices the early part of the year, which indicated higher levels for the late season caused a continued influx of thin lambs to feed lots. These finally came in competition with liberal supplies of new crop lambs from California.

Yearling prices moved up from \$6.25 to \$7 and then fell back to \$6.50. Shorn ewes dropped from \$4.25 to \$3.60 and other classes of mature sheep were in limited supply throughout the entire period.

The feeder lamb trade was largely with finishers, who took the half fat classes to commercial feed lots.

One of the most important developments during the month was the completion of the West Side Feed Yards, where some 5,000 lambs and 3,000 cattle can be handled at one time. This facility is within the boundaries of the Kansas City Stock Yards proper on the west bank of

the Kaw River. It is only a few hundred yards from the main sales divisions of the stock yards. The sheep facility is entirely under cover, paved, served by sewers and well ventilated. The price charged for feed is the same as at the principal feed-in-transit yards in the vicinity of Kansas City. There is no yardage charge, except when offerings are sold and weighed in the sales division of the stock yards proper, and that is the same as on other offerings. The freight paid is on the weights un-



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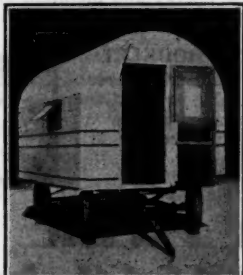


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May receipts were 184,422 compared with 177,282 in the same month last year, an increase of 7,140. In the five months arrivals were 759,762, or 21,275 less than in the same period last year.

C. M. Pipkin.

Stockyards Man Passes

JOSEPH B. KERR, a well-known figure in livestock circles at the St. Joseph market, died at the home of a son, Bancroft Kerr, in Napoleon, Ohio, on Monday, May 13.

Mr. Kerr entered the service of the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company in January, 1899, and with the exception of a four-year period (1916-1920) when he was associated with a livestock loan firm in Salt Lake City, remained continuously in the employ of that company. He was at one time traffic manager for the yards company, but during many of the years of his connection with that firm, he served as their western representative, with headquarters at Denver. In recent years he was located in the California territory.

His service with the St. Joseph Stock Yards Company gained for him the name of "St. Joe" Kerr, by which he was known in livestock and railroad circles throughout the West.

Mr. Kerr was 74 years of age at the time of his death and had been in ill health for some time.

Wool Affairs in Southwest Wyoming

SPRING approached this range district very deliberately and about three weeks behind normal schedule time. We have had no very cold weather since May 1, but it has been constantly too cold for the feed to grow. Some of this backwardness is charged to the effects of the drouth of last season, which was the worst in the history of the country. During the last week of May feed grew more than during all of the prior growing season.

Death losses to young lambs due to weather conditions have been light generally, and the percentage of strong healthy lambs so far is better than average. The bunches are not docking out as large a count as most growers expected and there is no general agreement as to the reason, though the short feed and lack of moisture during the bucking season are frequently mentioned, notwithstanding the fact that most range ewes were being fed corn or concentrates at that time.

The agreement between the managers of shearing plants and crews and the sheep owners, as made at the annual convention of the county association, is being adhered to at eight cents and board for machine work but it is rumored that a higher price was paid by some for early blade work.

The lack of preparation and conveniences, particularly drying sheds, accounts for much of the unevenness of prices for shearing. Men can not make a profitable tally when shearing is delayed a half day or more for every ten-minute shower that happens.

At the close of May the feed and moisture conditions were much better than a year ago and considerably better than the average for several years. Lambs should be good and sheep should be fat this fall, but due to heavy selling of aged ewes last fall and the comparatively low counts at docking time, the number

of marketable lambs for this season's market will be considerably short of the recent years' average.

Winter losses have been nominal and the general flesh condition at lambing time considerably better than most growers expected, due largely to the prompt and liberal manner in which feed was supplied at the beginning of winter.

For several months past the wool growers of southwest Wyoming seem to have agreed pretty generally that the low prices and dull market prevailing until quite recently did not properly reflect the actual status of the wool situation, many contending that the 1935 clips should be retained in growers' possession, stored locally, or consigned to approved commission dealers.

The plan providing for regional wool warehouses located in the wool growing districts, and to be accompanied more or less by local pools and regional auction wool sales, is attracting considerable interest.

Recently, while upwards of 26 cents was being paid for Idaho range wools, one of our local good average clips is reported to have been sold for twenty-one cents flat; obviously either the rumor or the price is materially out of line. The sale is supposed to have been consummated before the collapse of the N.R.A. was announced. No definite information is available at this time as to the price or the brand of rabbit-foot strategy involved in this transaction. No other clips of size have been sold, which indicates that the growers are not becoming stampeded into selling humor by the prices being paid and offers being made throughout the country.

Wools of this region are generally better grown and considerably cleaner than last year and the number of pounds shorn is considerably less.

Coyotes are either increasing in number or have become influenced by the Eat More Lamb campaign, as the losses from predatory animals have increased decidedly within the past year; reduction in state bounties and national appropriations is generally given as the cause.

A Grower

The International Livestock Exposition

APPROXIMATELY \$100,000 will be offered in premiums at the 1935 International Live Stock Exposition, according to a recent announcement by B. H. Heide, its secretary-manager.

The show will be held at the Chicago Stock Yards November 30 to December 7 in the new million dollar amphitheatre that was constructed last fall as a permanent home for this extensive exposition of livestock, horses, and crops which since 1900 has annually marked the close of the stock show and fair season of the United States and Canada.

The same classification will be provided for the show this year as last, it was determined at the spring meeting of the Exposition's Board of Directors, held in the Saddle and Sirolo Club at the Chicago Stock Yards on May 14.

Awards in the Meat Board's Annual Story Contest

THE national champion in this year's meat story contest is Miss Dorothy Lee Gillins of Ashmore, Ill. This contest has been an annual project of the National Live Stock and Meat Board since 1923 and holds great value in stimulating interest in the study of meat in high schools and bringing to the future housewives of the country a fund of information about meat. In this year's event 12,269 home economic students submitted essays from 682 high schools in 48 states.

Miss Gillins' award was a university scholarship in home economics. Other scholarship awards went to Miss Olive Clark of Trumansburg, N. Y., winner in the eastern district of eleven states; Miss Emma Laura McKnight of Brinkley, Ark., in the southern district of twelve states; Miss Dorothy Ann Jay of Madera, Calif., in the western district of twelve states. Awards were also made to the writers of the highest ranking essays in each state.

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Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 16)

OREGON

While some days were warm and favorable, many were cold, and most nights were cold, with frost in higher places, checking materially the growth of forage grasses and farm pastures. Precipitation has been unusually light, and a condition of more or less serious drouth prevails in some sections. Wheat has deteriorated for lack of moisture and some will not survive. The first cutting of alfalfa is being made in many places; the crop is light and weedy. Pastures are largely poor, but still afford some feed.

Frenchglen

In general feed and hay prospects are much better than for several seasons. Range conditions are fine (June 4).

Lambing was rather difficult this year as we had quite a cold, wet and stormy April.

Eleven cents per head with board is the rate paid machine shearers.

Wools have sold at from 15 to 20½ cents. A one per cent discount was taken for tags, etc., on clips purchased. Most of the wool is sold direct.

Frank Kueny & Company

lone

For the past five years our weather and feed conditions have been above average. We suffered only a small death loss on range ewes this year.

In lambing done so far, about 95 per cent of lambs were saved.

From 14 to 21 cents has been paid on 1935 wool. A discount of about 1 1/3 per cent was made for tags, etc. Less wool was consigned this year. With board included, machine shearers are paid 10 cents per head.

Coyotes are likely to be more troublesome unless more hunters are available.

H. D. McCurdy

North Powder

It has warmed up in the last ten days. It was unusually cold before then, and our feed is about 15 days late.

We saved about 10 per cent fewer lambs this year compared to last.

We pay our shearers 12½ cents per head with board, and blade men 10 cents. Twenty cents has been paid on 1935 wool having a 60 per cent shrinkage. There is less wool being consigned this year.

Due to the lack of funds for Biological Survey men, we have had much more trouble with coyotes this year.

E. R. McCause

Oakland

Our range conditions are fair, about the same as 1934, but better than 1933.

We had a smaller number of range sheep getting winter feed. Alfalfa hay in the stack is \$10.00.

A smaller number of ewe lambs were kept over last fall for breeding.

We are having more trouble with coyotes this year than one year ago.

Frank Gorrell

Prineville

The weather is cold here, but the feed is good (May 25).

The death loss in range ewes this winter was less than usual, but our lambing has not been so good.

Thirteen cents per head with board is the rate paid to machine shearers.

Eighteen cents has been paid for 1935 wool.

There has been less wool consigned this year.

As we have no bounty and no trappers, we are having more trouble with coyotes this year.

Gilbert Lawson

(Continued to page 39)

Fighting the Battle for MEATS



THE value of meat in the diet must be stressed continually, if it is to hold its place as a leading food, and if live-stock producers are to be furnished with a ready market for their meat animals.

Whenever Mrs. Housewife enters a food shop to purchase meat, scores of competing foods beckon to her from every counter and shelf, and pleadingly beg her to buy.

Fresh fruits in and out of season, crisp vegetables, gaily-labeled canned foods, fish, cheese, eggs, and a hundred and one other food products in attractive packages, entreat her to take them

in place of meats. Foods are advertised in this and other ways to stimulate a desire to buy.

To build up a wider demand for quality meats, and also create a more lucrative market for livestock,

Swift & Company is nationally advertising its leading meat products. All during the year it is continually emphasizing the healthfulness and wholesomeness of Swift's meats and allied products, and their worth in the well-regulated diet.

The greater the demand for meat, the higher the price. Therefore, Swift & Company's consumer advertising, which builds up a demand for meat, is of benefit to livestock producers.



Swift & Company

Over a period of years, Swift & Company's net profits from all sources have been only a fraction of a cent per pound.

● THE HOUSEWIFE WILL SPEND LESS FOR MEAT AS HER INCOME IS CURTAILED

"THANKS, MR. MILLER,
BUT I THINK I'LL TAKE
HAMBURGER TODAY"



"HOW ABOUT A NICE
STEAK, MRS. BARTLET?"

WHO FIXES THE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK?

● Statements are often made about the packing industry which are not based on well-considered facts. One sometimes hears it said that livestock prices are determined by the packers. As a matter of fact, this is far from true. To the packer a hog is so much ham, bacon, lard, pork chops, etc., on the hoof. Before he can set a price on the hog he has to know what these products will sell for on the wholesale market. He must then buy the hog at a price that will allow for his processing costs, distributing costs, and taxes. What the packer can pay for livestock is determined largely by just one thing—what the housewife will pay for meat.

The problems of the packer and the farmer are intimately related. Armour and Company does everything it can to be of service to the raiser of livestock. We like to see the producer get good prices, for that means greater prosperity for him, and for us, too.

R. H. Cabell
President

ARMOUR AND COMPANY

Around the Range Country

(Continued from page 36)

Silver Lake

We had a very heavy winter with lots of snow. The months of March and April were hard on stock; the weather was cold and the grass didn't start as soon as it generally does. However, sheep got through all right.

The month of May so far (16th) has been ideal for lambing which started about the first around here. We look for a good wool and lamb crop this year; there are not many dry ewes.

Our worst trouble is the coyotes. They are worse this year than I've ever seen them, and I've run sheep for twenty years. I wish the Wool Grower would ask the government to put a national bounty on them. I believe that is the best way to get rid of them. If there were just a small bounty on them, then everybody would go out trapping and we would get rid of the coyotes. The Biological Survey is not doing any good. A small bounty on the rabbits also would be lots better than poisoning them.

J. W. O'Keeffe

WASHINGTON

Temperatures have averaged around the normal values generally, and through the month; but showers have not been as frequent nor as heavy as usual, and there is a more or less serious need for rain over the eastern portion. Many wheat sections of the eastern portion are very much in need of rain. Pastures likewise are drying out badly in some central and eastern counties. Live-stock are moving to summer ranges. Shearing is practically completed.

McColl

The winter range here has dried out and the summer range is very late, making conditions worse this year than they have been in the previous two or three years (June 1).

* Death loss in range ewes was very light due to the mild winter. The

number of lambs saved was 10 per cent under last year's crop.

Shearers receive 11 cents per head with board.

Wool of mixed grades but clean has brought from 18 to 20 cents so far this year. A one per cent discount was made for tags. More wool was consigned this year, and advances have been made at from 10 to 14 cents a pound.

Coyotes have done more damage this year in this section of the country. They are increasing because skins are low in value which gives private trappers no incentive.

Etulain Brothers

Tonasket

The range here has been dry all through the spring, but feed on the range is fair now, and prospects for summer range feed are good (May 15).

We lost about 20 per cent of range ewes during last winter. Lambing has been about the same as usual.

Blade men receive 13 cents per head for their shearing, and machine shearers get 15 cents per head with board.

1935 wools have brought about 15 cents in this section.

We have been bothered more by coyotes this year.

E. I. Shock

IDAHO

Temperatures have averaged somewhat below normal generally over the state, with frost at intermediate and higher levels on several dates. This has retarded the growth of range forage, and farm crops, though as there has been no serious damage, and moisture has been ample

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North Salt Lake, Utah

Inter-Mountain Live Stock Market and Home of
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GATEWAY TO COAST AND EASTERN MARKETS

in most districts, forage is now fairly good, and livestock as a rule are doing well. In a few sections moisture is needed, and in most sections warmth is needed.

Muldoon

Several rainstorms made our range conditions much better than they have been for two or three years. Feed on the spring range is good (May 11). The desert is the best it has been in years, with grass everywhere. Lots of snow on the higher ranges point toward a good summer range.

The percentage of death loss in range ewes during the winter was much less than usual. We had fewer twins, and a smaller per cent of our lamb crop was saved this year.

Eleven cents per head with board is the rate paid machine shearers.

Coyote trouble here is about the same as it always is.

I believe that the cost of production in this part of the state is on the increase.

Robert Brockie

MONTANA

Light to moderate precipitation occurred every week, maintaining sufficient moisture over most sections for immediate needs. The first half of the month was cool and cloudy, but later it was warm enough to advance vegetation growth appreciably. Grasses and alfalfa especially have done well of late. Ranges have developed much slower than usual until lately, and feed supplies have been retarded, though at present livestock are making satisfactory gains. Only a few eastern sections are still reporting conditions poor.

Bozeman

Growth of feed on the range has been delayed here due to cool weather (May 28). We have no basis for estimating the average percentage of death loss in range ewes, although it is rather low because of shipping out 6,000 old ewes last fall.

The number of lambs saved this

year is slightly less than it was one year ago.

Eighteen to twenty cents has been paid on 1935 wool. This price was paid on fine and half-blood wool with a light average shrinkage, mostly from farm flocks.

We have had more coyotes than usual this year.

G. A. Wooley, County Agent.

Emigrant

We have ample moisture and good grass. In fact, this is the most moisture we have had in several years "to date," May 31. Our winter weather was mild and I know of no excessive loss of range ewes in our valley.

In lambing done so far, the crop is probably five per cent smaller than last year's.

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According to the state association, machine shearers will be paid 11 cents per head with board.

It has been reported that 18 to 26 cents has been paid on 1935 wool.

There have been no advances made on consigned wools as yet. Consignments don't take shape until after shearing, and we haven't started yet.

The number of coyotes is somewhat less this year I believe. This is due to extensive trapping together with a state bounty on pups.

H. D. Blakeslie.

Virgelle

We have had rather cold weather, but feed conditions on the range have been very good. This May has been much better than those of the last two or three years.

We have had about a ten per cent death loss in range ewes. We saved about the same number of lambs this year as in 1934.

On 1935 wool, 20 to 27½ cents has been paid. Much more wool is being consigned this year.

We have had very few coyotes. They were trapped out while furs were high.

V. F. Blankenbaker

South Dakota Conditions

The weather has been somewhat cooler during the lambing season. Heavy snow fell on May 2—up to 12 inches. Feed was scarce at that time.

Our lamb crop is somewhat shorter than it was last year.

In southeastern South Dakota, where shearing is now in full swing, up to 22 cents per pound has been paid to the grower for medium wools and somewhat less for the fine. These wools are extremely light this year, of good color and in excellent condition.

In western South Dakota no wool has been shorn to date but local representatives of eastern dealers are offering 25 to 26 cents on contracts.

Greenville, S. D.

H. Raedsch

EAST MEETS WEST



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